

INSIDE: POPE JOHN PAUL'S AMERICAN ODYSSEY

Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 21, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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The Big Red Wave



Premier David Peterson's
Stunning Liberal Victory
In Booming Ontario



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 21, 1992 VOL. 100 NO. 38

COVER



World Cup Finalists

In the dramatic first game of the Canada Cup finals, the Soviet Union defeated Canada in overtime and in a confrontation that hockey fans had hoped for. —Page 46



Behind the Oriental curtain
An ambitious program of Asian movies at Toronto's Festival of Festivals offers Western viewers a privileged excursion into the new world of Eastern film. —Page 57



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The Pope and the Jews
After Pope John Paul II greeted cheering crowds in a Muslim tent town last week, he confronted skeptical Jews, stimulated protests and concern about violence. —Page 46



Taking risks
Actress Sophie Sherrill, a star-studded lawyer in CBC TV's *Street Legal*, says that her character will "blow up" and take more risks in the show's new season. —Page 24



Free trade's future

On the 22nd floor of the Holiday Inn in London, Ont., Premier David Peterson and 20 family members, friends and campaign workers watched TV sets as the results of last week's provincial election began to trickle in. When the first votes began to indicate a big win, members of the Liberal resurgence began to cheer. Then it became a landslide and, reported Staff Writer Sherri Allen, who covered the events for this week's cover story, Peterson changed. She added: "As the TV

peets began to indicate the magnitude of the victory—95 seats out of a total of 130. Peterson sat in total silence, impotent and apparently overwhelmed by the size of his victory and the responsibilities it entails.¹³ Although it is far too early to tell, said Ahrendsen, that reaction may be an indication that Peterson will not become omnipotent and take his mandate for granted.

Acknowledgment. Peterson charged Still, Senior Writer Mary Janigan, who with Atketholt wrote the main cover story, noted that other big victories have quickly turned sour. Added Janigan: "The comparison with Brian Mulroney's massive 1984 election is inevitable. After winning 211 of 383 seats, the Conservatives and the Prime Minister lost their first place in the polls by late 1985. It will be interesting to see how active Peterson will be and how popular he remains."

Peterson also becomes the first premier to gain a popular mandate for his free trade position—one of highly qualified support. That will give him extraordinary influence over the future of the trade negotiations. And that is what makes the outcome of the Ontario election a matter of national significance.

Kim Daye

Mosch's September 24, 2007

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Patricia (John) Roberta, 1916-
Executive Secretary, U.S. Senate. Also worked
for Sen. George W. Norris and the Senate
Bank Committee. Retired 1951.
Pauline (John) Roberta, 1918-
Contributing Editor, *Purex*, Chicago.
Robert (John) Roberta, 1920-
Editor, *Business Week*. David Smith
and John D. Tamm were his
straight editors. John D. Tamm
was his chief copy editor.
Robertina (John) Roberta, 1922-
Businesswoman. Lived in New York.
Ruth (John) Roberta, 1924-
Author, *Woman's Guide to Christianity*.
Susan (John) Roberta, 1926-
Editor, *Business Week*. John D. Tamm
and J. S. Nichols, *The Saturday Evening Post*, Oliver Wood
and John D. Tamm were her
straight editors. John D. Tamm
was her chief copy editor.
Walter (John) Roberta, 1928-
Editor, *Business Week*. John D. Tamm
and J. S. Nichols, *The Saturday Evening Post*, Oliver Wood
and John D. Tamm were his
straight editors. John D. Tamm
was his chief copy editor.

WATERSIDE: construction 1964 as planned and revised by the Royal Canadian Navy. The ship was built at the Montreal Ship & Dock Company, Inc., Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The ship was delivered to the Royal Canadian Navy in 1964 as a planned and revised version of the Canadian Cossack-class mine-clearing ships. The ship was delivered to the Royal Canadian Navy in 1964 as a planned and revised version of the Canadian Cossack-class mine-clearing ships.

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LETTERS

Populating Canada

We are told that Canada faces the chilling prospect of a rapidly declining and aging population and that there are going to be fewer young people to do the production labor to pay the social-support costs for the aging. We are also told that the solution is increased immigration to provide a younger labor force. When we examine the problem, increased immigration is not the answer. At the present time we have 3.5 percent more people than we need with a great percentage being young workers or those being replaced by high technology. The solution is to totally and faithfully employ our own labor and resources. —ROBERT BRONSTEIN

—THE END OF THE MONTH.
NO.—11.—1871.

I was dismayed at your reference to Mackenzie King's remarkable statement that "we are not here". How large a population do you feel Canada should have? We must strive for sustainability, not growth. As our population ages, our productivity needs will decline if we use technology wisely and degrade our environment to the point where it will no longer support us. At some point we must decide how great an average population for our country and then adjust our immigration policies to maintain it. Refugees should be welcomed first. Besides other immigrants, for their need is greatest.

-KENT GOODMAN
Kensington, D.C.

I was saddened to read that Marian
Weinfield of McQill University had, in



PASSAGE

DIED Ottawa-born actor **Large** gave in, of cardiac arrest, in a Santa Monica, Calif., hospital (page 48).

MURDERED. JEWELER REPORTS PEAK TUES., 45; BY UNKNOWN ASSASSIN WHO IS THE maniac during a robbery in his Kingston, Jamaica, home. In 1969 he was a confederate, along with Bill Marley, of the reggae group The Wailers. His biggest North American hit was a duet with Reggae King of The Soul Stones, (The Gotta Walk) Don't Let Me Back.

1989 Award-winning Canadian born **Paul Hirst**, 66, inventor of mythical post Sarah Blasko, the called "unsettling suspense of *Baroque's* own", is hospital, near his home Carman, Man. A former chemistry professor at the University of Manitoba, Hirst developed his childhood habit of writing what he called "good poems" into *Sarah Blasko* in 1961 and won the Stephen Leacock medal for him the following year.

MRS. FANNIE MARION BOYCE, 35, former director of the women's bureau of the federal department of labor, after a sabbatical year in Honolulu in Minnesota. On May 1 she was born in St. Thomas, Ont., the former teacher who is a vigorous crusader for women's rights to work.

ILL Jane clarinetist and bassoonist Woody Herman, 34, with lung disease and congestive heart failure, has died. In his Hollywood Hills home, his daughter, Margaret Herman Horne, disclosed last week that the 130lb jazz star, whose band included Coleman and Woodstockie Hall, faced bankruptcy and suicide because of unpaid taxes and legal expenses. Herman's flight attendant and former colleagues prompted offering support.

0803 Hollywood TV producer **Quincy Martin**, 66, of a heart attack at his Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., home. His company turned out more than 2,000 hours of programming, most of them action-adventure series, including *The Six Million Dollar Man*, *Barney Miller*, *Magnum P.I.*, *SeaQuest*, *Cannon* and *The A-Team*.

DAVID Retired British journalist, broadcasting executive Sir William Ley, 86, at his home on the English Channel island of Jersey. Ley began his spectacular career as a junior reporter on the Jersey Evening Post. Later he was director general of the British Broadcasting Corp., editor of *The Times*, chairman of Times Newspapers Ltd. and editor-in-chief of the U.S.-based *English-language Review* until he retired.

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Letters are welcome and may be considered.
Authors should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to *Letters to the Editor*, *Markets & Markets*, 100 Bay St., Suite 1000, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2A5, Canada.

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A young and rising star

To the uninitiated, it appeared to be routine government business. But the announcement late last month by Minister of State for Youth Jean Charest that a federal government mapping institute would be established in his home riding of Sherbrooke, Que., was the latest indication of Charest's growing influence and prestige in an often-troubled Conservative cabinet. In a time of fiscal restraint, Charest had won \$12 million in new spending and 180 permanent government jobs for Yar-riding. And in establishing the Sherbrooke Institute of Cartography, he was able to claim credit for fulfilling a pledge that other Liberal MPs had been making to voters in the area for 10 years. Declared Charest, when the announcement was made: "It is a big day for Sherbrooke, and it is a big day for me."

Since being named 25 months ago as the youngest cabinet minister in Canadian history, Charest, a lawyer who turned 39 last June, has avoided the problems that many of his older—and more experienced—colleagues have en-

countered. He is still regarded as a rising star by senior Tory strategists, and he is a member of important cabinet committees. The bilingual minister is increasingly in demand as a speaker, not only on youth issues but also on such sensitive matters as free trade

Charest is also being called upon to assume the higher-profile and sensitive job of spokesman for the government.

and the Constitution. And Charest has earned out-of-pocket administrative responsibilities for himself in a junior ministry that operates under the aegis of the much larger employment and immigration department, and which, before his appointment, had little direction or no separate budget.

When he became youth minister, Charest himself said that he needed a

"cleaner mandate" than was given to Quebec MP André Champagne, who was dropped from cabinet in June 1985, after a poor performance in the portfolio. Now, the Prime Minister has delegated far fewer explicitly. Charest oversees the Film-Making Challenge Act committee, employment programs and is consulted on any other youth-related job creation programs. As well, he is charged with coordinating all federal government programs that have an impact on Canadian youth.

The young minister says that his own youth past added pressure on him to perform well. But the earliest sign of satisfaction in government circles with Charest's work is his appointment this summer to the powerful Treasury Board committee of cabinet. That committee screens requests for funding from all departments and all ministers, and decides which requests should proceed further up the line of command. The appointment is seen—as among Tory officials and among Charest's staff—as a chance for the fresh-minister to gain experience in the inner workings of the bureaucracy.

But Charest is also increasingly being called upon to assume the higher-profile job of spokesman for the government—in the media and in a cross-country schedule of speeches—on a variety of controversial issues. Said one Mulroney

side: "He's a quick study, he's a good speaker, and he looks good on camera." Those close to Charest say that he has also been helped by the ability to be tough with staff or bureaucrats when required and by a streak of fierce partisan loyalty to the party and to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Still, Charest's success has exacted a price. The most serious problem pressures on his family so as a result of his father's sickness and increasing responsibilities. Married to 30-year-old Michelle Doorne, a special education teacher, and with a four-year-old daughter, Charest has been forced to put his family through a trying period of separation. Doorne quit a teaching job in Sherbrooke grade school to move to Ottawa after the 1984 election. Then, after the family had adjusted to the rigors of the new lifestyle, Charest's cabinet appointment demanded new sacrifices. Charest told *Maclean's*: "There was some frustration in having just gone through one difficult period and then having to do it all over again." He added, "In politics, every

thing seems contrived to destroy family life rather than maintain it."

Charest also says that he is troubled by the lack of time to see his father, Claude (Uncle) Charest, 64, a barrel-chested retired real estate broker, former logging. For his part, Bob Charest, who

was the Sherbrooke reeve last month when his son announced the opening of the cartographic institute, told *Maclean's*: "Jean is a hard worker. But he hasn't been very concerned lately."

Still, there appears little to prevent Charest from having a long and distinguished career in politics—if he wants it. The editor of the *Sherbrooke Record*, Charles Barry, said that even though the Tories were at the bottom of the opinion polls, Charest would have little trouble getting re-elected. Said Barry: "People around here are still proud of having the youngest-ever cabinet minister." The issue now facing Charest is how long he will want to pay the high price of success.

—MICHAEL BURKE in Sherbrooke



Charest added pressure and satisfaction in government photos

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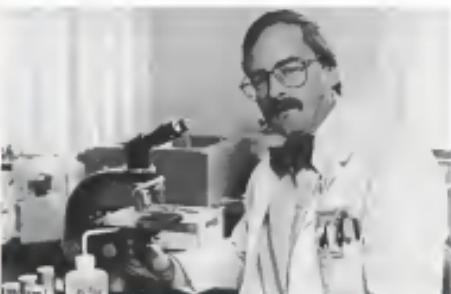
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Schlech, two in 100,000 menstruating women and older healthcare priorities

FOLLOW-UP

The toxic shock puzzle

The discovery of a link between an everyday item used by women and a life-threatening disease frightened many North Americans in 1980. That is when researchers at the Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control (CDC) discovered a mysterious correlation between the use of tampons and the incidence of toxic shock syndrome (TSS), a rare but sometimes fatal disease typified by the rapid onset of fever, skin rashes and diarrhea. As scientists began to investigate tampon absorbency was one of many factors implicated. Indeed, Proctor & Gamble Ltd., manufacturers of the super-absorbent Tampax brand, voluntarily pulled the product from stores in the fall of 1980 because many TSS victims had used it. Then, as the incidence of TSS—caused by the toxin-producing bacteria known as Staphylococcus aureus—increased and women became alert to symptoms, interests and resources over TSS increased. But a recent CDC study has found that the absorbency of all types of tampons could indeed be a factor in TSS. Dr. Charles Broome, a member of the Atlanta research team, "People used to know they're causing a risk."

The CDC study, published in August, involved 282 women who contracted TSS in 1983 and 1984. It concluded that the risk of TSS could increase by 27 percent for every gram of liquid a tampon could absorb. Previous research has indicated that as many as 10 per cent of TSS victims have been sex children and non-menstrual sources, in whom the bacteria, which infects the bloodstream, may

have proliferated for unknown reasons—possibly through wounds. But the study emphasized that tampon-users have a disease risk 33 times greater than non-tampon-users.

All tampon packages sold in North America already carry a warning of the link between tampons and TSS. Now, as a result of the study, the US Food and Drug Administration may recommend standardizing the absorbency now denoted by labels such as "regular" and "superplus." But in Canada, where there have been few deaths among 36 reported cases of TSS, health and welfare officials have said that they do not intend to introduce standard absorbency labels unless consumers demand them.

Lack of guidance and information about TSS clearly worries many women.

The one report, for example, notes only that women take general precautions to avoid tampon-associated tampons and changing them often. And women have made their own rules: An Ontario woman has set a limit of a dozen in increments of 25 to two in every 100,000 menstruating women. She responded to an estimated 1986 peak of close to 18 per 100,000—research efforts have dwindled. Declared Dr. Walter Schlech, a Hopkins medical professor who worked on one of the initial CDC studies in 1980: "There are other health care priorities." But as long as questions about TSS remain unanswered, many women will continue to be plagued by the possibility that a simple matter of hygiene could also be a matter of life and death.

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She told me a lot of things about men, my Mother. And she was almost always right.

But this man was no typical man. This was a man in a million. A man who seemed very fond of me.

It had started only six weeks ago when I was stuck in row 12 on one of those seemingly endless flights that stop in Guam on their way to Tokyo.

In seat 12E alongside of me, was an elbow that seemed intent on straying across the armrest the entire flight. It was his elbow.

By the time they served lunch I was halfway to falling in love.

Over the next two weeks I saw him just about every day. So when he asked me to join him for a trip out of town, it wasn't really a surprise.

After a long and leisurely lunch at a remote Country Inn, my man took me for a walk into the garden.

"This is for you, and for our days to come," he whispered in my ear as he handed me a package about half the size of a shoe box.

I undid the wrapping paper and revealed a beautiful calfskin jewelry

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This was a watch for a lifetime.

Admiring the way the raised gold numerals seemed to shimmer in the reflected sparkle of the diamonds, I suddenly recalled my Mother's advice.

"There must be strings attached to a gift as beautiful as this?" I asked my man, perhaps a little hopefully.

He let go of me and knelt down on one knee. "I was rather hoping it would help get you to the church on time."



DATELINE: BASSANO, ALTA.

From desert to oasis

Capt. John Palliser, the Canadian explorer, discussed the parched earth as "arid for agriculture" when he crossed Alberta in 1860 in his Canadian expedition. Indeed, few observers could have predicted a century ago that water would one day turn that sprawling range land in southeastern Alberta into a rich network of farms—or that spouts would congregate in the region's marshes for some of the best duck-hunting in North America. The secret for the transformation: the giant 70-year-old Bassano Dam, on the rugged Bow River, and its 2,800-mile network of canals. And just two months ago residents of the 300-square-mile community around the dam celebrated the completion of \$14 million in renovations intended to prepare the structure for the 21st century. "They are taking 15,000 rainbow trout out of Crooked Valley Reservoir," declared Brian Macphee, deputy mayor of the town of Bassano, 8 km northeast of the dam. "Inbreeding makes a big impact on the trout."

The Bassano Dam system is a success story in a country where rugged geography often poses huge problems. In the 19th century the Canadian Pacific Railway line brought thousands of English settlers to Alberta. But they soon abandoned the semi-arid land in the northwest part of the province, which receives only six inches of rainfall on average each year. Then, in 1900, the CPR's semi-defunct Irrigation Colonization Co. initiated an ambitious engineering project: a 60-ft-tall-long, 728-foot-high concrete dam. Many of the early canals were hand-dug, and the native people, which took four years to build, cost the Federal government of the day \$1.5 million. After its completion in 1914, the Bassano Dam began diverting water from the Bow into a taxation and growing network of irrigation canals that in 1986 handled 36 billion cubic feet of water.

Since then, the dam has produced an estimated 2,800 jobs for the area. Irrigators such as sandy-bottomed Lake Newell and Crooked Valley double as boating and fishing sites. And the dam has also resulted in unexpected tourist revenue due to the fish and fowl that have thrived for decades in the marshlands that irrigation created. But ensuring that the area's wildlife is not affected by modern irrigation technology is part of the challenge that the future holds for those who owe their living to the dam.



Bassano Gate, canals, corn and a duck-hander's paradise

At the heart of the oasis is Bassano, a town of 1,200 just 140 km east of Calgary. Founded in 1910 and named after the Marquis of Bassano, a major CPR shareholder, Bassano, with its study green parks, and the nearby

town of Brooks (pop. 8,500) are at the center of a network of canals that feeds 1,269 farms. Known as the East Irrigation District (EID), the area is sandwiched between the Bow to the south and Red Deer River to the north. It is the largest of Alberta's 13 irrigation districts and supports 38 varieties of crops, including spring wheat and corn. And researchers at the Alberta Special Crops and Horticultural Research Centre in Brooks are now working on potential new crops, including soybeans and juicy purple Saskatoon berries, which are not commercially cultivated currently in Alberta.

The most unexpected gift of irrigation, however, has been the area's burgeoning wildlife. Lakeside from the first canals built in migrating game birds, looking for breeding grounds on their way north from California, soon made the wetlands a regular stop. As well, large numbers of pheasant made a permanent home in the spreading veg-

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station. The birds have become a popular attraction for both tourists and hunters.

But wildlife experts have warned that in the same accidental way that the marshlands formed, they may eventually disappear. According to Jim Battail, southern Alberta manager of Ducks Unlimited, a Chicago-based nonprofit agency that has monitored game birds in Canada since the 1930s, uncontrolled irrigation technology may be doing unestimated damage. Such techniques, he explained, such as planned canal linings to prevent seepage, are drying up the wilderness that is home not only to migrant ducks and geese but to fish, insects and vegetation that have been a part of the habitat for decades. He added that developers now unaware people may try to "dry out" to maximize the area's wildlife off. "They don't seem to grasp with other," said Battail. "Albertans will lose a bit of their heritage."

Ducks Unlimited has already begun trying to preserve the area's marshland. In the Brooks-area Kanan Project, for one, funded jointly by the two and Ducks Unlimited, annual desert caused irrigation water to 60 low-lying basins spread over 25 square miles of formerly wind-swept land. Carpets of low, dense spike-rush, a protein-rich weedy grass ideal for cattle grazing, spread along the wet earth and new fatter rice insect food for the watershed. "We expect waterfowl numbers to double with water and well-established plant communities around all 60 basins," said Battail. And to prevent ducks and other birds from eating nearby crops, district officials till several fields in late autumn with large piles of grain for the thousands of fowl that often gather on a single day before flying south. Another effective deterrent has been the use of propane, known as smoke cannons and mounted permanently in farmers' fields, which automatically fire nearly every few minutes to discourage carcass feed from sampling crops grown near the wetlands.

On a hot, dry day in July more than 500 people gathered at the massive Banff Dam to watch federal Agriculture Minister John Wise and dams master Henry Lipp christen the completed renovations, as thousands of tons of water gushed through the dam's 13 new spillways. "This completely refurbished dam," Wise told the crowd, "is designed to serve you well into the next century." Added Wise: "The need to preserve water and manage these resources are some of the most important agricultural issues facing our drought-prone southern Prairies." In Banff, Wise was clearly referring to the converted.

—JOHN JENSEN in Banff

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Rebel against apartheid

Brendan as a terrorist by South Africa's white minority regime. Oliver Tambo, leader of the rebel African National Congress (ANC), has sought for international recognition of his controversial anti-apartheid group. The government of President F.W. de Klerk is reportedly anxious the group based in Lusaka, Zambia, of murder, sabotage and the use of force finds in its efforts to bring down the Pretoria regime. Tambo, who has a long and distinguished Clinton, who has tried to end the country since 1989, has achieved some diplomatic successes. Last January, in a surprising U.S. policy speech, Secretary of State George Shultz said well Jumbo to Washington. And last month Tambo paid a visit to Boston. Although the first time he had been to a Canadian city, Tambo probably did not go to a Canadian Press-McGraw-Hill dry to get himself recognized. Instead, he told a gathering of ten thousand Communists and anti-fascists in Vancouver. While in Ottawa Tambo spoke with MacLean's correspondent Helen Macpherson.

Matthew's: What is the likelihood of a
Macbeth vs. South Africa encounter?

Fernando: What we are expecting is that in the absence of effective sanctions to complement our own struggle, there will still be an escalation in the internal conflict—therefore creating conditions which could precipitate a Bloodbath. But we also believe that same lead to the

breakdown of the apartheid system. We have always thought that, before apartheid is abandoned, there would be massive violence in degeneration by the regime, of a kind that we haven't seen yet. Now the duration of that conflict depends on the extent to which the international community can intervene—and how soon it can. Otherwise, this could result in total damage to life and

property. We are looking at things getting worse before they get better.

McLean's: Is the ANC, in your view, the most legitimate representative of the South African black community?

Conrad: No. The ANC is acknowledged by

Tanbo: No. The ANC is acknowledged to be leading the struggle in South Africa, so—whether its opponents also acknowledge that, but you have the United Democratic Front, the trade union movement, the church, the youth, women's leaders—all these are part of the movement against apartheid, and there are whites among them. Therefore the [AF]—if over the moment for negotiations [toward a new government]—would be an subadduct of the leadership of the democratic movement [sic]. What do you see as such negotiations happening?

because the Botha regime is clearly not ready for negotiation. The pressures are inadequate as yet.

Jackson's. What do you hope will come out of the Commission's conference? I don't think that the conference can do better than decide on strong measures to be taken against South Africa. The outcome of the conference in 1985 felt very strongly about apartheid. In my view, the most effective would be comprehensive sanctions, side by side with the concept of [diplomatic] isolation of South Africa, notably. We don't

know if that is likely to happen, but that is what we would expect.

Macrae's Do you think Canada, which imposed economic sanctions on some South African agricultural and mineral imports in 1986, is affecting its position?

Starkey: We didn't gain that impression. Mr. Mulroney still speaks in terms of strong action against South Africa—and he sounded as if he meant something stronger than the sanctions that are now in place. If anything is going to be done in the Commonwealth, we can't look to Britain. The mandate falls on Canada, which has had a history of strong positions against apartheid.

Mass media. None would deny that the contents of those who are reluctant to support the ANC

because of condenser problems?

ing others have not done. Americans took up arms against Britain. They took up arms against the British who practiced slavery. Other countries in southern Africa have taken up arms against racist regimes like that of Rhodesia. Princess Diana and Princess Diana Smith The Monarshists took up arms against the Portuguese.



Yerba: "This crime against humanity must end".

against the moral system. We can't be expected to indefinitely. The image of us is being promoted, more and more, by South Africa. You can understand that, why, you use anything.

What we do not expect

is that Western countries should give credence to this propaganda, to forget what Pretoria is. They have been saying since they came to power that anything that opposed them was Communist.

Question 6: What are your views on the perception that you are Communist-controlled?

Tambo: But we are not. There is no evidence to show that we are Communists-controlled, or even Communist-inspired. We formed in 1912 to fight for the rights of our people, to fight for political power. There is nothing about the demand for a nonracial, democratic and united South Africa that says we are Communists-controlled.

Mackean's: Are you seeking the violent overthrow of the white-minority regime in South Africa?

FarmBio We are fighting to end the

apartheid system as quickly as possible by the most effective methods. Armed struggle is one of these, and we are saying that is not enough—we need international support. Nobody can come to us and say we should be nonviolent. That is where we started. We are fighting the apartheid system politically—with strikes, with boycotts, with armed struggle. We are fighting it even with our lives. This crime against humanity must be ended. And we are ready to

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DATELINE: GUATEMALA

Terror in a violent land

Maria was only five when soldiers burst into her family's house looking for her mother. "They grabbed her, and her hands and dragged her away like a dog," said the tiny girl, who now lives and lives in an orphanage north of Guatemala City. Maria does not know why her mother was killed, and the whereabouts of her father are unknown. But in Guatemala, such tales of terror are commonplace. During the past three decades the Guatemalan military has conducted a brutal campaign against not only leftist guerrillas but also many people advocating social change. Former president Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt adulated in 1982 that more than 100,000 about 100,000 Guatemalans had been killed. And almost 60,000 people in the Central American country of eight million have disappeared. Said Edward Muñiz León, a Guatemalan lawyer: "I don't think there is one single Guatemalan who has not been hit by violence, either through a relative or a close friend."

Guatemala's instability dates back to the early 1950s. Then, the president, Col. Jacobo Arbenz, attempted to implement a sweeping land reform program that would have benefited many of the landless Indian peasants who make up the majority of the population. That reform angered the small class of wealthy landowners as well as the United Fruit Company, a U.S.-owned banana producer with extensive Guatemalan land holdings. In 1954 a U.S.-organized military coup overthrew Arbenz, and he fled into 15 years of makeshift exiled government. The army's harsh and sterilizing response to the leftist insurgency—many spokesmen claim that guerrillas now number about 1,200, compared with 10,000 in the early 1980s—has brought criticism from most countries, including Canada. And despite the country's nominal return to civilian government in 1986, human rights abuses have continued.

Indeed, although the military handed over administrative power to Christian Democratic President Romeo Zúñiga in January, 1986, after December elections, it has retained control over internal security and retains the real power. And Zúñiga has taken few steps to investigate institutionalized violence by the army. For one thing, early in January, 1986, before the inauguration of the new president, the military ge-

overnment adopted a self-amnesty decree making prosecution for any abuses committed during "counterinsurgency" campaigns illegal. Said one human rights lawyer: "Any investigation is irrelevant, because everyone has already agreed not to mention anyone in the army or police as being responsible."

Still, many Guatemalans say that under the new government the incidence of political killings has decreased. According to *Información Centroamericana*, a Guatemalan news service that keeps a count based on newspaper reports, political murders now average just over 70 a month—compared with 750 a month between March and October of 1982. But violent crime continues to be a factor in Guatemala. In—the first six months of 1987 there were almost 600 murders. Said Mario Solórzano, who led the tiny Democratic Socialist Party in the 1985 election: "It is almost as if violence has become part of our culture."

At the same time, about 60,000 Guatemalans are still forced to live in so-called "model villages" administered by the army. Another 200,000 are pressured to take part in civil defense patrols. Critics claim that these patrols are intended to stifle the growth of opposition movements. At the tiny model village of Patzicia, in the country's Ixil Triangle, in the Western Highlands, just north of Guatemala City, soldiers guard the entrance. The 200 peasants who live there are only allowed to leave at need their fields during the day. And participation in the civil defense patrols is often a test of political reliability. Said one young man, who served four years of mandatory service with the army: "The army approaches someone and asks them to join [the patrol]. They say that it is not obligatory. But if you don't join, they kill you."

Meanwhile, Guatemalans continue to flee their country. About 50,000 refugees now live in camps in such countries as Mexico and Honduras. Over the past four years about 3,000 Guatemalans who qualify as refugees have settled in Canada. Indeed, the Canadian government suspended bilateral aid to Guatemala in 1981 because of human rights abuses. Said a department of external affairs report last January: "After several decades of military rule, it is distressing, but regrettably understandable, that it is taking time to achieve all fundamental improvements in the human rights situation that are necessary." Added Solórzano: "You have to look at democracy in Guatemala in the long term. To look at it in the short term would be absurd." But for many Guatemalans, even the distant future offers little hope.

—KAREN LIGER is Guatemala City



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COLUMN

A tongue in a bearded cheek

By Stewart MacLeod

Laugh if you must—it's not the first time I've been ridiculed—but the way our political universe is unfolding, the Rhinoceros Party of Canada could give us one big surprising surprise in the next federal election.

Go ahead, giggle. You might feel better. However, this is not to suggest that there is the slightest danger of the Rhinos ever getting elected. God forbid. But with the apparent disillusionment with the Tories and Grits, coupled with the fact that, on election day, Canadians are traditionally non-socialists, think about the growing opportunity awaiting a fourth party that thrives as protest. Besides, Canadian parties have become far too serious, stony and nearly Reibel in tone.

And now that the Federal Swiss Credit party is dead, or thereabouts, who better than the Rhinos to cut a delightful diversion across our political pastures? If the party were able to pick up 30,000 votes in the 1988 general election, when both the Tories and Grits had speaking new leaders, imagine what they might do with the current popularity chart. "Well, we're here with a full slate of daring, as enthusiastic," Charlie (The Janitor) McKenna says, under a variety of titles, more or less, across the party from its Montreal "holywater." He was instrumental in getting former Expos pitcher Bill "The Spaceman" Lee to run for the U.S. presidency as an American Rhinoceros—although there is no evidence it required that much enthusiasm.

Let's still the officially nominated candidates, it is by virtue of that, the current front-runner. It's something to sell the grandchildren. From Montreal, the 45-year-old head Rhino is helping his earthy, postdoctoral protégé through his three-way Fly-By-Night Consultants Ltd., which will soon be getting into the polling business—without giving the name established firms any corporate clout.

"What will do is make greater use of the demand," explains the party leader, or whatever. "Instead of interviewing 1,000 people like Deleva Research does, well interview 10 and move the demand." It was through the use of polls, more or less, that he disconcerted Canadians like more immediate concern than the Mackle Law ac-

cord. "What rhinoceros meat is being logically invariably come in packages of six at 12, and the hams are in packages of eight or 16."

The phone line ticks. "The Meantime again," he says. "It's day everything. What bothers me about the New Democrats is that they perpetually lie about their age. There's nothing new about them; they're old. And how can anyone be Progressive and a Conservative without coming and going at the same time?" The trouble with the Liberals is that they put their leadership in a blind trust and only now are they beginning to reflect interest. Everything in Canada has to come in sets to satisfy the purveyors—just watch them try to get one of those 50 nuclear subs into Saskatchewan."

Get it? All from a tongue that is panned tightly in a bearded cheek. And the Rhino candidates who ran in the 1988 elections carried the same type

Now that the federal Social Credit is dead, who better than the Rhinos to cut a diversion across our political pastures?

of arrangement managers to amass audiences in '88's ridings. In Newfoundland, during the July legislative in St John's, Ken, Frank, "The Cockatoo" Quigley commanded for rubber sidewalks as drunk people's best invention and last word. "It's a question of productivity," he said.

That same reasoning was behind McKenna's promised "guaranteed annual income," which, he says, is based on a study by Washington's National Policy Research Institute about the different productivity patterns of senile and happy and unhappy people. "The study was done for the Democratic party, but I guess with Gary Hart sort of the race they forgot about it."

Little wonder that Charlie McKenna, writer, broadcaster and nonsense peddler, is becoming such a popular Canadian political on the campus circuit. Who needs leaders for trade rhetorics when you hear McKenna explain how his party converted to Marxist-Leninism—"that's Groucho and John"—to keep dangerously anti-peopple away from the Rhinos. "You saw what happened to Recal

Credit, they came on the scene as healthy crackpots, the serious fringe gradually took over, and look at them now."

The Rhinos were conceived as a marginal party back in 1984 by Quebec novelist, poet and philosopher Jacques Perron. His obsessive objective from the beginning was to avoid "the ultimate banality of being elected to public office"—a standard it has maintained with unswerving consistency. Two years ago, on the death of Perron, McKenna called one of his periodic news conferences where, with a stained baseball cap and a bottle of beer, he announced that the Rhino party would be "dead to rot."

"Naturally, the media adapted me and said the party was dead. They didn't seem to realize the difference between resting and dying. Anyway, I had to resurrect it this year."

He did so while delivering a lecture at Queen's University, and it was the students, in a free vote, who decided this could be achieved through the "Dallas Syndrome." Bobby Ewing's death was just a dream—as opposed to the mere vintage Lazarus Laplace."

When federal campaign began in earnest, the McKenna news conferences are invariably well attended, particularly by reporters who might otherwise never turn up. Yet, the real heat will be reserved for Wednesday, a real death match. "There'll be a tug-of-war between the Rhinos and the Grouches," said Ward of Newfoundland's "pink."

He thinks Ed Broadbent, William Vander Zalm or Pierre Rhinoceros should "grow." Then he'll sit down right in the direction of "John" Reisch, Howie's John and Big Ed from Ottawa." After that, he might talk about repeating the law of gravity above all, the party must be on guard to prevent the unthinkable. "Given the situation in Canada, where the underfunded—that's the Rhinos—lead opinion polls, there's a risk we could form a government."

Not much of a risk, mind you. Not even of electing Mr. Mc. But the Rhinos total vote might well be a bit of a shocker the next time we go to the polls. In any event, we hope they stick around. Our political porosity needs the odd posturing. And where are we ever going to find another leader who says, with a straight face, "Please feel free to rape us!"

Something like McKenna is bright, and he's having fun.

Stewart MacLeod is Ontario columnist for Thomas House Books.



THE BIG REDWAVE

CANADA / COVER

I was, as David Peterson declared, a "victor" beyond my wildest dreams." Blaingolden in a blue suit and trademark red tie, exuberant in his joy, he basked in the cheers of his home-town crowd in London, Ont., last week. As leader of the province's first majority Liberal government since 1985, Peterson returned the Ontario premiership that he has held since 1985. But after he thanked the voters and congratulated the ones the premier had invited message for another audience—Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his federal government. Peterson noted that he had asked voters for a mandate to protect Ontario's position in any free trade deal with the United States—and that he had got it. "The message has come through loud and clear tonight," he declared. "Ontario will be able to speak with a strong voice for a strong Canada. They will have to pay attention to that."

The short run of Peterson's victory ensured that Canadians everywhere would also pay attention. The Liberals, with 45.5 per cent of votes cast, were 95 out of 100 seats—an increase of 48. Overwhelmed, Peterson pledged to save his majority with sure, adding, "We must earn the people's trust every single day." The once-great Conservatives, who governed Ontario from 1943 to 1985—a dynasty that spanned 43 years—won just 24.5 per cent of the vote, plummeting to 36 seats from 58. Leader Larry Granahan, grizzled in defeat, lost his own seat and promptly announced that he would resign unless as the Tories could engineer a leadership convention. "Having lost fair and square," Granahan told supporters, "we must now turn to the task of rebuilding our great party."

Watch. The New Democrats, with 25.6 per cent of the vote, dipped to 19 seats from 23. But for the second time in the party's Ontario history the NDP became the official opposition. An oft-attack rose Leader Bob Rae promised to keep close watch over the huge Liberal majority. Declared Rae: "As long as I have breath to breathe, there will be no abuses of power."

Canadians will see the national impact of Ontario's verdict this week in

Ottawa, when Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and chief trade negotiator Simon Reisman brief Peterson and the new Ontario ministers on the progress of the free trade talks (page 96). At the last federal-provincial meeting on trade, Peterson led the only minority government in Canada; now he has emerged as the clear victor from a campaign that focused as much on his personality as on his policies. In addition to that personal triumph, he is the only First Minister with an electoral mandate for his position on free trade. As Peterson pointedly told the jubilant election-night crowds, "Trade was a big issue in this campaign. Our bottom line is there for all to see."

Bush. Ontario's victory was a blow to constituents of six broad—some critics say ambiguous—conditions—And although Peterson did not endorse the principle of free trade during the 40-day campaign, he did say that he would approve a deal if those terms were met. The six conditions, protection for the agricultural sector, maintaining the Canadian-U.S. auto pact, the equal right of Canadians to secure foreign investment, protection for cultural industries, the continued ability to promote regional economic development, and creation of an adequate dispute-settling mechanism. Vowing that "McNamey cannot give away the store," Peterson declared, "We would be better off without a deal if it is not the right deal."

These conditions now constitute a challenge to Ottawa, meet them—or any agreement with Washington on trade is in trouble. The negotiations al-

ready face a crucial deadline. By Oct. 5 President Ronald Reagan must send the final draft of a free trade treaty to two congressional committees for 90 days of study. Peterson's conditions increase the strain of the final months of talks. To add to the suspense, Peterson will withhold his verdict on the final version of the draft treaty until a committee of his new cabinet ministers scrutinizes it.

Oppose. If Peterson decides to oppose the agreement, it is not clear how he could affect it. Throughout the past year the premier has slowly established fragile alliances with such pragmatists as Macrae's Howard Pawley

and Newfoundland's Bruce Pickford. If Peterson translates these alliances into a coalition against free trade, he could probably end a draft treaty.

Out. But such is Ontario's conservative clout that even if Peterson is alone in his opposition, he could stilluttle the agreement—if he wants. Last week the premier declared that if the proposed treaty lacks a dispute-settling mechanism, "the deal is dead." His principal secretary, Marshall Evans, noted in turn that Ontario's conditions "will send signals directly to the Americans." Senator Lloyd Bestwick,

chairman of the U.S. Senate finance committee, for one, has indicated that he wants maximum protection, approval of any free trade deal. Bestwick also noted that Ontario may refuse implement treaty provisions that affect previous provincial policies, such as education, wine, sugar or agricultural programs. Victory, Bestwick said, "gives [Ontario] authority Peterson can say, 'I think I have some support for this.'

Although Peterson's tough talk

vague that he can now adopt any stance he wants when he finally views the trade deal. As a Conservative colleague declared last week, "I don't quite know the game that he's playing here. He's got a middle-of-the-road posture, and he can come out with almost anything, posturing, without having contradicted himself."

Star. Peterson's political opponents also hope that the sheer size of his majority will lead to complacency and mistakes. That would diminish his popularity—and damage his national prestige. Indeed, most candidates often warned during the campaign about the dangers of majority rule. As former NDP House leader Ross McClellan, who was defeated by Liberal Antonio Lopez, said in his Toronto riding, argued: "The whole process of reform will be over and the momentum for social change will end."

Those predictions may be wrong. First elected in 1974, Peterson spent 10 long years in opposition. He has repeatedly reminded voters that he would never abuse his new powers. The premier may also find it difficult to edge away from his tough approach to free trade, although his conditions were vague, his language was strong. Declined Bestwick, "It would be unacceptable to change his tack. I think he has a profound moral obligation."

But Peterson's victory has national implications beyond the free trade talks. For the federal Conservatives, the strength of the premier's appeal was a disturbing reminder of their own unpopularity. As Sally Barnes, once a senior aide to former Ontario premier William Davis, noted last week, "For those of us who campaigned, we weren't hearing a lot of anti-Greenback stuff—but we were hearing a lot of anti-Macrae stuff." Mr. Macrae will not sleep well tonight.

Change. More importantly, the victory strengthens Peterson's hand in all federal-provincial negotiations. As premier of the country's most populous and populous province, Peterson was always assured of a respectful hearing among his fellow First Ministers. But the Liberals came second in the 1985 election to the Conservatives—and gained power only after they signed a two-year pact with the NDP to pursue a joint legislative agenda. Without an independent mandate, Peterson's voice was subdued.

Now, with the voters' benediction, Peterson is in a strong position to lead provincial coalitions for more federal money for programs providing manpower retraining, day care and such projects as new sewers. As Bestwick told Macrae's "Peterson provides a natural



Peterson with wife, Shelley, and children at a election night press conference

COVER

nal leadership role for the provinces in some areas. If we don't argue the case for everybody, who will?"

On the provincial front, the premier no longer needs to consult the NRC. With a majority, Peterson can implement his policies through conflict-of-interest legislation, laws to cap automobile insurance rates, educational reform such as \$397 million to reduce classroom size and furnish computers, environmental programs such as \$15 million to clean up beaches, and programs to end smelters and the like.

State Whether or not the election changes the government's approach to the news, it has already altered the traditional approach to campaigning. When the Liberals turned to focus groups to test advertising concepts, they realized that the voters did not single out a particular Peterson quality they simply liked him. That led to the discovery that voters like to hear their politicians. As a senior Liberal told Maclean's: "They just kept telling us, 'He makes me feel good, he makes me feel comfortable.'

That "feel good" quality became a factor in the election. Harris believed that the voters connected Peterson with the moral qualities that they wanted in a leader. "This is where the election was won," he says. "And Peterson represents a mixture of values that people feel were in tune with" those of that side of society. Greenman observed two weeks ago that Peterson and former Tory premier William Davis were cut from the same mould—and out of date.



Tony Innes: GREENBACK HIGH FIVE: ADAM (RIGHT), WITH CANADA PREMIER



NDP Leader McDonough with wife, Arlene; resolute in opposition to their leader

Deirdre Greenman: "That connection, confidence and sense of trust is what we need. Now we need someone with some courage and some new ideas." These extraordinary results, in turn, provided a rebuttal from another former Conservative premier, Frank Miller, who told *The Toronto Star* on election day that Ontario voters "like the leaders who show a

strike of decency and credibility." Miller privately added that he felt Peterson and Davis deserved those attributes.

Aware of the power of personality, the Liberals focused on Peterson. All their campaign advertisements featured him. The traditional leaders' tour simply put him in touch with an ageing public. Peterson rolled up his sleeves, held out his hand and waved to surging crowds across the province. He played games at a county fair in Milton, whizzed on a bicycle built for two in Ottawa and presented one of his trademark raps to an accomplished student at Northern Ontario Angus Reid, the president of Angus Reid Associates Inc., told Maclean's that Peterson benefited from the voters' desire for a leader who appeared to embody the values of openness, trust and beauty. Added Reid: "Canadians like to feel optimistic and idealistic about government. Mr. Peterson was able to touch that feeling."

Staged The result was a coronation. The Liberal pollsters, Goldfarb Consultants, conducted random samples of 100 to 300 voters every evening between Aug. 8 and election night. The results were staggering: despite 40 days of campaigning and approximately \$107 million in spending, support for the three parties barely wavered throughout the entire campaign. Liberal support did not budge, the New Democrats dipped one or two percentage points, the Conservatives increased a point or two. Bumf, displaying a



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graph of three parallel lines representing the parties' support through the campaign, exclaimed, "I have never seen anything like it."

Liberals speculated that the voters did not waver because Peterson made no major mistakes. And from a stumping and strategizing performance in a televised debate on Aug. 17, the premier stuck doggedly to his stance, instead of those raised by his opponents. He also refused to lose his legendary temper. At a family picnic in London, he told a heckler, "We are welcome here. You have the freedom to express your opinion." When members of the Alliance for the Preservation of English in Canada confronted him in Eastern Ontario, he happily greeted them in French. As a senior Liberal told Maclean's: "The story of this campaign is David Peterson's triumph. They tried to bait him and bait him and bait him. We decided that we were not going to fight on their turf."

Naugahyde. That strategy failed Greenman, a bright and aggressive lawyer who waged a tough, run-around campaign. But that approach lost as many votes as it gained. Greenman hotly defended the principle of free trade—to the dismay of agricultural workers in traditionally Tory rural ridings who feared for their jobs. He vowed to cut taxes and to balance the province's budget—but he promised to spend at least \$8 billion over five years. Greenman also vowed that he would never support official bilingualism for Ontario—or the banner of Conservative candidates in heavily francophone ridings. Analysis suggest that at least two Conservative stars, James Gordon in Sudbury and Lou Gander in Cornwall, lost their seats because of that stand.

The style of the campaign was equally controversial. In a Goldfarb Consultants poll conducted in early August, 88 per cent of respondents said that they were "not impressed at

all" with the Tory leader. Because Greenman was unpopular, the Conservatives were hesitant to expose him to the voters. At the same time, they were unable to assemble large partisan crowds. So Greenman delivered his policy stands in small groups of "loyal" supporters. Meanwhile, once-diffident

government-run automobile insurance scheme. Indeed, she was thought that it would prove too costly because both the federal and provincial parties were at an all-time high in spending polls. Federal leader Ed Broadbent toured ridings, appeared in television and radio advertisements and delivered a forest of addresses to a Toronto Labor Day rally.

The election results destroyed those dreams. The NDP lost two valuable veterans, Toronto's McCallum and Ottawa's Evelyn Gianturco. Rae won his own. Toronto sent by a mere 340 votes after a neck-and-neck fight with Liberal Alan Rock. Still, when asked how he could conduct as effective opposition with only 20 MPs, Rae retorted, "Just watch me."

Women. In the meantime, the focus is on Peterson. Over the next two weeks the premier must select a new cabinet, culling as many as 20 names from 80 hopefuls. The cabinet will likely contain the highest proportion of women in Ontario's history. The Liberals elected 17 women—including Toronto feminist Chaviva Hosk and Bell Media Channel operator Cindy Nielsen. Peterson will also shuffle the premier's civil service. Then the legislature will meet in November for its traditional speech from the throne.

After last week's triumph, Peterson attempted to dampen expectations—and assuage fears. He predicted that voters will never "see a government reign for all years again." He argued that "we will make mistakes, but we will be judged on how we handle those." The premier's carefully cool mask slipped only once when a television interviewer asked how he felt. "It's wonderful," he said. "Nobody has been more lucky or more blessed than I." It is a sentiment that he may well wring as he is drawn into the final months of the debate over free trade.

MARY JANICEK and SHERRI ADENBERG in Toronto with MICHAEL RISK and MARC OLARIS in Ottawa



HORN (left) with storekeeper, (below) Nicholson cabinet prospects



party machinery simply broke down. As an Ottawa campaign manager told Maclean's, "Greenman would come to town—and a week later we would get a memo saying that he was coming."

Women. While the Tories faced the task of replacing Greenman, New Democrats loosed their wounds—and put on a brave public front. Rae ran a considerate campaign as the defender of ordinary workers, realistic in his opposition to free trade and in his support for a

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David, Adam, Shelley and Benjamin Peterson watching television: 'don't ever judge your life by a poll'

BUILDING A REMARKABLE IMAGE

COVER

At times it seemed like a pep rally. In the sunlit corridor gardens of the Villa Colombo, a Toronto senior citizens' home, elderly men and women in wheelchairs formed a row to greet Ontario Premier David Peterson. Italian music played in the background. Thunder and lightning, Peterson began moving down the row, shaking hands—and wavy of the residents' wetted tears of happiness. Gina, Vanna Radano, 82, presented the 63-year-old premier with a handmade red ceramic vase in recognition and told the Liberal leader that he could count on her vote. Later, when Radano was asked if she was impressed by the Liberal government's achievements over the past two years, she simply said "I will vote for David Peterson because he's such a nice guy."

Positive Last week's election victory confirmed Peterson's phenomenal popularity. Observers attribute his success as much to his smooth personal style as to his minority government record. During the campaign, Liberal strategists emphasized on their leader's magnetism, drawing large crowds

across the province. On one occasion, traffic was tied up along Toronto's busy St. Clair Avenue when crowds following Peterson spilled onto the road. Solid campaign co-chairman Donald MacNaughton midway through the six-week race. "The fact of the matter is that Peterson is our strongest asset, and this campaign is about him."

Polygy The emergence of David Peterson as a political star has been nothing short of remarkable. In his years as Ontario opposition leader, before the demise of the previous Conservative dynasty in 1985, critics dismissed him as bland and insufficient. The best he'd called ugly, pedogic and tasteless," remarks the am-dock, two-inch Peterson. "Prepared success or failure is a very fitting thing."

Now, opponents say that Peterson has become a media darling. In a gushing poll in Saturday Night last June, the soft-spoken premier was described as "beautiful." The image is enhanced by his attractive family: three children (Sergio, 10, Chloe, 8, and Adam, 5), and his actress wife, Shelley, the fast working spouse of an Ontario premaw

Peterson, a millionaire businessman and lawyer from London, Ont., married his wife of 13 years within 9½ months of meeting her over lunch in 1973. The daughter of Donald MacNaughton, a London businessman and former president of the federal Progressive Conservative party, Shelley, 36, did not campaign extensively in this election. She was performing in a CBC-TV comedy series, *Not My Department*, a spin-off on the Ottawa bureaucracy in which she plays an office assistant deputy minister.

Taste **Pollution** He has not always been so kind to Peterson. After graduating from the University of Toronto's law school in 1987, he spent six years working in the family electronics company, C.M. Peterson Co. Ltd., before abruptly plunging into politics. Within months of being elected to the Ontario legislature in 1985 from the riding of London Central, Peterson rose to the party's leadership, losing to psychiatrist Stuart Smith. By the time the leadership race opened again in 1992, a more assertive Peterson had easily defeated Ray Chalifour, among them Liberal MP Sheila Cappa, then as now from Hamilton. But

the Liberals were dealt a bad blow in 1986, when four members of the provincial caucus, including Peterson, left the party in the federal election.

Peterson has described that time as "the worst year of my life." In an interview with MacNaughton, he recalled that while Shelley was away in a small-town play, "I was looking after kids, cleaning diapers, making goldfish sketches map on the stove while someone was phoning to say they were quitting." But Peterson, a college boxer who still jogs 30 kilometers a day, is more philosophical about the experience now. "The tough times are the best test of character—how you fight back."

Impugn In 1982 Peterson gave his staff request of a biography of Peter Lougheed that documented how the Alberta Tory leader misappropriated \$1 million and defeated a 32-year-old Social Credit dynasty press secretary, George Marshall. "He told us, 'This is what we are going to do—and we believed them.'

But the pivotal point in Peterson's recovery was the surprise reengagement of Conservative premier William Davis on Oct. 8, 1994. During the next six weeks key abolitionists got to a program of pro-growth policies. In the end, Peterson worked with media consultant Colter Apes to polish his image. He lost 15 lbs., shed his trademark plaid shirt for solid ones, and improved his television style. Said MacNaughton: "It was a culmination of Shelley not being his hair, discovering contacts and being convinced that he should leave his corporation at home." Then Apes suggested that Peterson make red ties his personal emblem (he now wears more than 70). By the time he began campaigning against then-premier Frank Miller in March, 1995, voters had begun to notice.

Peterson's colleagues insist that his personal transformation is less important than how he has changed the way Ontario is governed. To symbolize the change, Peterson hosted receptions in his office and invited wheelchair users to meet his cabinet. On one occasion he hosted a caucus meeting by showing up in his jogging suit. Peterson has also proved he is politically astute. During the toughest battle of his tenure, a 22-day doctors' strike in the summer of 1995 during a debate over rent con-



Parents Clarence and Marita Peterson (below) in 1982; a political star

1996, he attended a fund-raising party at the home of high-school friend Ted McGrath. When a group of 50 angry doctors protested McGrath's front lawn, Peterson quickly earned a tray of soft drinks out to the demonstrators.

Accident Peterson can be tough—but his wife says otherwise—she will always be there. He died his 1995 engagement



soy—Jones, 46, a Bay Street lawyer and former federal MP from Toronto, David, and Dorothy, 40, who own an import company—were exposed to radiation at an early age. David began developing pancreatic cancer at age 37 during his father's premiership. London city councilor Stan Clowes, 74, "Our children were subjected to radiation at the dinner table and still are."

Peterson still cherishes his family time. He spends virtually every weekend at his stone farmhouse in London, playing baseball and soccer, throwing frisbees and tailoring his purple patch. According to Shelley's sister, Debbie Nash, also co-chairwoman of the Liberal campaign, the Petersons can be found wearing tennis sneakers and jeans and reading *Elle* as the barbecue "a gourmet dinner is when the hibachi isn't barbecued," Nash said. Financial security allows the couple to hire a nanny and send a second home in Toronto's posh Forest Hill. Peterson and his wife have a past: at least one of them raised a horse six nights a week to turn in the children.

Peterson says that his devotion to his family is in part reason he does not want to be prime minister. For now Peterson is enjoying his success and taking nothing for granted. "Don't ever judge your life by a poll or an election," he said. "The only real judge is history."

—SHEILA ARKNEAD in Toronto

team—suggesting that the son was having marital problems by asking him whether he had been thrown out of his house.

Reactive However they are deployed, Peterson's political skills have long roots. In 1983 his father Clarence (Pete), a second-generation Norwegian salesman living in Sackatawewa, signed the Regina Manifesto, the document that defined the goals of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), the forerunner of the NDP. But Peterson credits his mother, Marita, a retired schoolteacher, with teaching him the essential rule of politics: "not to make a decision you can't live with." Later, the couple sold a mid-nine-dollar electronics company after settling in London in 1986, but, said Clarence, "We never lost sight of our socialist roots."

All three Petersens are Bay Street lawyers and former federal MPs from Toronto. David and Dorothy, 40, who own an import company—were exposed to radiation at an early age. David began developing pancreatic cancer at age 37 during his father's premiership. London city councilor Stan Clowes, 74, "Our children were subjected to radiation at the dinner table and still are."

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—SHEILA ARKNEAD in Toronto



Paper plant in Oakville: an important boost by the federal government in 1982

CAPITALIZING ON THE GOOD TIMES

COVER

For many Canadians, the economic recovery from the recession of 1982 has been slow and unremarkable. But in Toronto, people in business are in good right now. The windows of retail stores and restaurants—even in less-expensive neighborhoods—are lit with Holy Night signs because the city's official unemployment rate is only 4.4 per cent; half the national rate. Major corporate tenants have plans of visiting for prime office space in the downtown core because so many new businesses have moved into the city. And some city homeowners have been able to make profits of as much as 10 per cent on houses they bought only a year ago.

The wave of prosperity that broke over Toronto and the surrounding region that stretches from Guelph to Windsor five years ago has continued undiminished. Although depressed econ-

omic policy has battered the economies of the western provinces, for much of the 1980s Ontario has shined to the top of the economic charts. Nowhere else in the country is the jobless rate as low, the job creation as high and home ownership as vigorous. Said Jimmie Edward Cormier, a vice-president of the Toronto-based C. D. Howe Institute: "Ontario is making hay while the sun shines—just as Alberta and others did in the late 1970s."

The growing Ontario economy has fed upon itself. Job opportunities in southern Ontario吸引ed people from other parts of the country. Last year Ontario had a net increase of 42,000 people from other provinces, according to the Conference Board. Almost every other province has suffered an outflow of residents—Alberta alone lost 30,000 people in 1986. This migration to the province of plenty, in turn, fed a spiraling demand for housing, household goods and cars. During the first half of 1987, 31,205 new houses were built in Ontario.

On the other hand, that intense

demand in 1987 by the federal government to restrict the number of cars imported from Japan gave Ontario's \$30-billion automotive industry, which was reeling from layoffs and plant closures at the time, an important boost. In the past three years, Asian and US manufacturers have announced five new car plants for Ontario, representing an investment of \$2 billion.

Opportunities As well, Ontario's position as Canada's financial centre was enhanced when the money began 18 months ago to converge on the regional hub. Since then, a massive financial industry has attracted \$150 million in investment to the city. Said Coffey Hibbard, director of forecasting at the Conference Board of Canada, an Ottawa-based economic research group: "The resolution in the financial services sector will be a significant factor in Ontario's future prosperity."

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spending and provide financial incentives for new projects. The net effect was a heightened sense that Ontario, and provinces like Quebec, were more affluent and influential than it had been since the mid-1970s. Declared Cormier: "There is no question of the relationship between a strong economy and a more influential role, than might otherwise be the case for the premier of a province."

Ontario can't be immune to these factors. Its large manufacturing base—which represents two-thirds of the province's gross domestic product—is hampered from the lower value of the Canadian dollar in world markets and a severe slide in world commodity prices, which made producing goods in Ontario even cheaper. As well, a policy

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economic activity has coincided with labor shortages, which have threatened to erode and to undermine the boom. Most economists say that they consider an unemployment rate of 4.4 per cent—which Ontario has—no more than full employment. Said Carl Begej, chief economist with Toronto-based investment dealer Firstmark Securities Inc.: "These are the times that everyone is moving into Ontario, so we don't have to worry about labor shortages. But you won't get someone to leave Corner Brook for minimum wage in Toronto when the cost of living here is skyrocketing well into the six-per-cent range."

Dropping The Conference Board economists say that Ontario's unemployment rate, which dropped to 5.8 per cent in August, will continue to be as much as three percentage points lower than other provinces and the country as a whole. The province's figures coincide with Ontario's regional distribution of the jobless. The economic problems of the West and the East—the result of poor construction markets—have also deeply affected Northern Ontario. In Thunder Bay, the unemployment rate is 7.7 per cent, in Sudbury it is 11.6 per cent. Said Nixon last spring: "The non-coastal areas is suffering." But even in the south, some sectors of the economy, including tourism, are prospering.

As Prime Minister Brian Mulroney begins his second term of office, the prosperity gap that has existed between Ontario and the rest of Canada has begun to narrow. Although in 1986 Ontario created all but 14,000 of the 165,000 new jobs in Canada, by mid-1987 the province was creating only half of the country's new jobs. Ontario's losses has not slowed significantly. Instead, the rest of the country is beginning to enjoy better economic times. Said Cormier: "In the last 12 weeks, some of the older areas of the country are starting to pick up."

For one thing, a rise in metal prices over the summer has improved the prospects for mining in Quebec, Northern



Toronto house under construction: Stephen Berger: 'the cost of living has to skyrocket'

Ontario and British Columbia. Similarly, prices for forestry products have been rising since the end of 1986. And in Alberta, the mood is one of "emerging growth," says Donald Herring, managing director of the Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors in Calgary. Said Herring: "Oil prices hadn't collapsed, we would be moving right along with Ontario."

Indeed, the Conference Board estimates that net migration to Ontario will rise to 31,000 for 1987 and 1988, as other provinces improve. It is a forecast to be released later this month. The board estimated that Ontario's growth rate will drop to 2.5 per cent in 1988 from 4.8 per cent this year because housing demand is expected to level off. The national growth rate, which has lagged behind Ontario's by one percentage point for most years, will also hit 2.5 per cent in 1988. By contrast, the board forecasts that Alberta's economy, which shrank by 2.8 per cent last year, will grow by two per cent next year.

But the unknown factor in Ontario's economic future is the prospect of a free trade agreement with the United States. Although 30 per cent of Ontario's trade

is with the Americans, Peterson has reserved his support until the conditions are met. Said Dominion Securities' Berger: "I have a theory that Canadians tend to move closer to the United States when they feel threatened. Economically, Ontario doesn't feel threatened right now. If we were talking about it in 1988, and not 1987, I would argue that Ontario would be in a tough position and more supportive of free trade." And although the origins of Ontario's growth already lie in the noisy and contentious negotiations between the province of Saskatchewan, police and R.C.woodland Indians, Ontario has been left largely untouched. Said Berger: "It is hard to argue that that will continue forever."

Movers At the world running women from overexposure to underexposure of course, the softness of the western land, to a lesser degree, the eastern provinces will once again improve. Said G.D. Howe Institute's Cormierhead: "The mid-1970s scenario could repeat itself. It is not in the cards for the next few years, but it is certainly a possibility within the decade." How David Peterson argues, the province in the good times will have a lot to do with how well Ontario weatheres the bad ones that almost inevitably will come again.

—PATRICK KEST with THERESA THIBAULT
in Toronto

After two years as a governing minority, the Ontario Liberal party's elected legislature will give David Peterson some stern political benefits. But on the premier's achievement-laden last week in an interview with Maclean's Staff Writer Sherri Alderson, his new majority will also pose some new problems.

Maclean's: Now that you have a majority government, what lessons do you plan to draw from the federal Tories?

Peterson: If you want a quick manual on how to govern, just don't do what they have done. There will be problems. There will be challenges. But on the question—different from those we faced as a minority government, but no worse. One problem is the high expectations we've set. Another will be how to use all the talent that will be available. That's what I call a sweet headache.

Maclean's: What will your policy priorities be now?

Peterson: We've attacked higher-salary problems already. Now we want to attack long-term things that are more important, such as the health care system and education. It doesn't mean that there are major shifts. I want to be a positive as the environment. I want to make long-term changes.

'I'M NOT A POLITICAL ANIMAL'

COVER



Peterson: "I need to make long-term incremental changes."

Peterson: I just think it's frighteningly naive that we sit here and give, give, give. What are they doing? My other worry is that if we gear our economic policy in the United States, we are locking our wagon to a country that's got a declining international market. We've got to figure out our place in the globe, not just the continent. The whole situation has treated our national rights. How do we widen our market globally? We're doing well in Ontario in research and development and science and technology. It's not picking winners and losers; it's picking areas of strengths.

Maclean's: Are you more skeptical about reaching a deal?

Peterson: I've always been skeptical. I had a choice and could have said nothing at the beginning of the year. But if you're governing, you have a responsibility. The man is at the people proposing a deal. The whole discussion has been clouded in a defensive atmosphere, as though these big boys are going to beat us up, so he's just a soldier. Protectionism is real and unfair, but you never know how long-term anything is. I'm very supportive of what Saskatchewan

is currently constituted. It isn't a hell of a lot of use. It could be forged into a creative body to bring more national unity. It's a different approach than the elected Senate. Half of the appointments would be made by the federal government and half by the provinces, with an allowance for minority representation.

Maclean's: Do you still support a free trade deal with the United States?

Peterson: You cannot answer that question in the abstract. I favor trade, trade, everybody does. The question is, do I support the deal coming forward? I don't know. Not without conditions: do not remove marketing boards and wise agt farm communities, don't leave the Auto Pact an empty shell, maintain our right to screen foreign investment, protect cultural inheritance, and ensure our capacity as a nation to deal with regional economic development.

Maclean's: Some people might call that bargaining is bad faith.

Peterson: I've got some other ideas on the Senate. We need Senate reform—

Pressure Group. That did on the patriation. We are getting whistled, but you don't rewrite history because of a temporary problem.

Maclean's: Are you uncomfortable that Ontario is wealthier than ever when other regions are suffering?

Peterson: This is cynical. I've always said that one of the things that keeps this country together is that everybody hates Ontario, and who keeps Ontario together is that everybody hates Toronto, and who keeps Toronto together is that everybody hates Bay Street.

Maclean's: Can you guarantee Ontario voters that you will honour your first mandate and not run federally?

Peterson: I'm not interested in running federally. I chose this and I'm happy. I don't want to be the Prime Minister. I took over this party when it was desperate and rebuilt it and I have made a difference, and I don't want to do it again. I don't believe I'm the steady guy who can do it. I've had that challenge. I'm not a political animal.



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Strange and contradictory testimony

I was, to say the least, a blither performer," Ray Newman Sherry had been sentenced before a royal commission in Sydney, N.S., to tell what he knew about the killing of a young black man, Sealed Seal, in a Sydney park 36 years ago. In a case that has come to symbolize some of the failings of the Canadian justice system, Seal's companion, Marconi Indian Donald Marshall, was wrongfully convicted of the crime and spent 11 years in prison. After Marshall was exonerated in 1983, someone settled on Sherry. Sherry, 78, served one year in jail for Seal's killing after being convicted of manslaughter in 1966. But during two days of dramatic testimony last week, the white-haired former psychiatrist patient denied killing Seal. At one point Sherry claimed that God had spoken to him. At another, he started Marshall's lawyer, Clayton Ruby, by first challenging him to a duel and then appealing to Ruby with kind words: "Sherry: 'Put your sheet under my bed and you'll achieve immortality.'"

Sherry's outburst often provoked laughter from the crowd of 180 that packed a Sydney church basement to watch the proceedings. But the three inquiry commissioners made it clear that their purpose was serious. The commissioners of law and conscience against George Marshall, were to find out what happened on the rainy May night in 1971 when Seal and Marshall encountered Sherry and a companion in Sydney's Westmount Park. But their mandate is much broader than that. The commission's chairman, Alexander Hickman, chief justice of the Newfoundland Supreme Court, and his ultimate aim was "to make recommendations that will ensure that the unfortunate events surrounding Mr. Marshall will not be repeated. To do this, we must satisfy ourselves that the present state of the administration of justice in Nova Scotia is sound."

Established by the Nova Scotia government after years of public pressure, Hickman's inquiry is only the latest in a long series of attempts to resolve the tangled Marshall case. Bill MacDonald: "It is our hope that

that is the last time this matter has to be investigated."

Unraveling the mystery of Seal's murder will be difficult. The stories of the principal players are wildly con-

trary. With a different story, he told police that Sherry had killed Seal after Seal and Marshall approached the pair in the park and demanded money. Despite this new evidence, it took two RCMP investigations and an order from the federal minister of justice to secure a new trial for Marshall.

Sherry's testimony last week did little to solve the puzzle. He told the commissioners that, although he had taken a swipe at Marshall and Seal with a knife, he did not seriously wound either of them. But MacDonald challenged that story. He played a video tape made in 1984 by a friend of Sherry's daughter, which showed Sherry re-enacting the murder. In it, Sherry kills Seal with a knife thrust to the abdomen. Sherry dimmed the tape as "playacting." Later in the week, however, MacNeil contradicted his companion: "I know who killed Sandy Seal," he said. "It's Sherry."

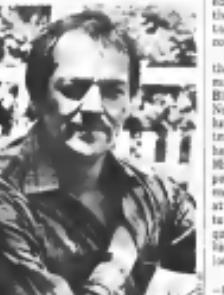
The commissioners intended to call at least 40 more witnesses during the first phase of its inquiry. The second phase is expected to start in Halifax by late November. The commissioners will investigate a number of delicate questions. Among them, did racism play a role in Marshall's original arrest and conviction? Did police pressure the teenage witness into lying about the race of the murderer without evidence that might have prevented Marshall's execution? And should there be new guidelines for the presentation of new evidence after a conviction?

Several groups are represented at the inquiry, which will cost an estimated \$3 million. They include the Black United Front and the Union of Nova Scotian Indians. But Marshall himself, although he is scheduled to testify, did not attend last week's hearings. Friends said that the shy Marconi Indian prefers to avoid the public scrutiny that he has experienced since the case gained national attention in 1982. For Marshall, who turned 24 that month, the Hickman inquiry may be the final chance to clear his name once and for all and put his four years behind him.

MARCUS GEE with PETER KARAHANIAN in Sydney



Sherry appears last week; Marshall (below) hangs out



Conscience over duty

For the past 18 years police Const. David Parker has patrolled the streets of Toronto. His services have earned him work outstanding, and in 1985 Parker, 35, received an official commendation after pulling a woman and child from a burning building. But in April the soft-spoken father of five refused to continue guarding an abortion clinic operated by Dr. Henry Morgentaler, the target of frequent demonstrations by prolife activists. Parker—an Anglican who is converting to Roman Catholicism and who is a strong opponent of abortion—objected to what he called the “unsparkable ordain” being carried out in the clinic. That refusal last week led to Parker’s appearance before a police tribunal on charges of disobeying a lawful order. Declared the unrepentant officer: “God’s law is primary—always has been and always will be.”

Parker’s moral convictions have won him international attention, including a handwritten five-page letter of support that month from Mother Teresa. The Calcutta-based nun, the police department officials claim that his action was a breach of discipline. During the Tuesday hearing, Staff Sgt. John Addison, acting as prosecutor, said that such would result if every police officer checked his conscience before obeying an order. Anti-abortion groups supported Parker, but many other officers backed him. A police department lawyer, Jeffrey House, a member of the Ontario Bar, said: “I think the law officers should not be allowed to put their beliefs ahead of official duties. ‘If God is speaking to him so directly,’ said House. “Then perhaps God should guide him toward a different set of rules.”

The tribunal recessed on Nov. 19, when presiding Sgt. Robert Nieders will receive instructions from Athlone and Toronto lawyer Harry Black, who is representing Parker. If the tribunal finds him guilty under the Ontario Police Act, Parker could be reprimanded, demoted—or fired. His wife, Anne, a devout Catholic, and her husband might draw a tan of it if he is dismissed from the force. Whatever the outcome, the constable says that he has no illusions about future promotions. Said Parker: “I know beyond the shadow of a doubt that I’ll be making no advancement within the force.”

To that end, Clark made several geo-



Horne and Clark meeting near Ottawa last week; Clark had military assistance

Clark's compromise offer

It was a powerful reminder of South Africa's agony. On the steps of Ottawa's Parliament buildings last week, anti-apartheid activist Anna Mitchell handed a photograph of a slim black woman to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. Along with it was a second, 1,000-signature petition asking Clark to help secure the woman's release from the death row of a Pretoria prison. Theresa Ramaswami, 28, was sentenced to death in December, 1985, after being convicted of taking part in the killing of a black community organizer during a protest against racial segregation. Ramaswami had denied the charge—and her machine and in the trial that police tortured her daughter by applying electric shocks to her breasts. Said Clark: “We do what we can.”

The presentation to Clark was a timely one. In the wobbly secession of Chilcoo Montebello, a hotel 80 km east of Ottawa, Clark had just discussed the South African apartheid issue with visiting British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. Howe is opposed to imposing more economic sanctions to force the government in Pretoria to abandon its racial policies, as some Commonwealth countries wish to do. As a result, the search for new approaches to fighting apartheid is expected to dominate next month's Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver. Said one British official: “Clark is struggling to make Vancouver a success without pushing sanctions and without isolating Great Britain.”

At that end, Clark made several geo-

pals. Among them, Mbeki's has loosened, was the establishment of a Commonwealth committee that would draft a plan of assistance for the frontier states bordering South Africa. At the same time, Canada is considering sending nonlethal military assistance—such as corps and electronic equipment—to help those countries defend vulnerable transportation routes from South African attacks. Clark also discussed the creation of a group to monitor the conduct of Western firms with interests that have already been assisted. And he talked about forming a second Economic Persons Group, like the one set up by the Commonwealth in 1986, in a failed attempt to arrange an armistice to apartheid.

Because of Clark's initiative, opposition spokesmen in the Commons accused the Conservative government of retreating from an earlier commitment to break all ties with South Africa if it failed to end apartheid. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney denied that his government's position had changed. He added, “Our resolve is as woefully diminished.” But sources close to the two foreign ministers said that Mbeki did not press Howe to impose additional sanctions when they met over lunch last week. British and Canadian officials insist that a consensus is developing in favour of joint efforts to strengthen the frontier states as an alternative to further sanctions. And that could prevent a showdown in Vancouver.

—HILARY MACKENZIE in Ottawa

Exit of the spy master

Ever since the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) was created in 1986, critics have claimed that the counterespionage agency—carved out of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—had failed to make the transition from police enforcer to intelligence gatherer. Those doubts intensified as months of investigative work by CSIS yielded an criminal charge in the June, 1986, bombing of an Air-India jet flying from Toronto to New Delhi. Then, late last week, Solicitor General James Kelleher seemed to confirm the worst fears about CSIS, accepting the resignation of its director, Thomas JF Argy (Ted) Pian.

Only hours earlier, a court lawyer had advised in court that the agency had used information from an unreliable informer to obtain a wiretap warrant in a case involving the shooting of an Indian cabinet minister in British Columbia. Declared Kelleher: “There were human errors, procedures were not followed, and not all the procedures that should have been in place were in place.” Indeed, Kelleher said that the errors involved other officials at all levels of the agency—and that some of them may be disciplined. That action will be undertaken by Pian's replacement, Reid Morde, assistant secretary to the cabinet on foreign affairs and defense. Morde, 46, is a career civil servant who is widely seen as a superb manager. He learned of his new appointment just the day before it was announced. Morde said Morde, 46, “was stunned.”

To underline how seriously the government viewed the affair, Kelleher ordered an immediate review of all existing warrants issued by CSIS officials—and promised that the procedures by which warrants are issued will be tightened up. A second investigation is being carried out by an independent committee headed by Gordon Glazebrook, former chief of the Privy Council. It was appointed after criti-

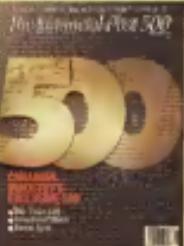
cisms from the Security Intelligence Review Committee, the agency's civilian watchdog.

Kelleher refused to say whether the errors that CSIS officials made in obtaining the wiretap warrant might jeopardize the trial of the nine men accused of conspiring to assassinate Indian minister Mukti Singh Sidhu in May, 1986. He also refused to speculate on whether the ongoing investigation into the Air-India bombing would be affected. Said Kelleher: “The investigation is very active.”

While not blaming the director specifically, Kelleher said that Pian was responsible for the overall management of CSIS. Pian's dismissal and his appointment as special adviser to Kellieher, was announced by the Prime Minister's Office as part of a shuffle of five senior mandarins. One key change involved Gordon Fairweather, head of the Canadian Human Rights Commission, who is to become chairman of the proposed new federal Investigations and Refuge Board. Maxwell Taiton, Canadian ambassador to Belgium, will replace Fairweather.

Pian's departure was announced only hours ago, while John Horne, a court lawyer, told a Federal Court hearing in Ottawa that “intense and serious” errors were made in an application for a 1986 warrant to tap the telephone of Harip Singh Atwal of Surrey, B.C. Atwal and eight others are charged with conspiring to assassinate Singh Sidhu while the Indian minister was visiting Vancouver Island. That affidavit could undermine the Crown's case against Atwal. In a similar case in Hamilton, Ont., earlier this year, Sidhu was accused of planning terrorist acts after prosecutors admitted that they could not substantiate a crucial wiretap warrant. Whatever the outcome of the Atwal affair, Morde's first priority will clearly be to restore the agency's credibility.

—HILARY MACKENZIE in Ottawa



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Standoff in the Sahara

Chadian soldiers: a civil war with American implications

Is the shifting sands of the Sahel? The latest round of fighting marked another stunning victory for the forces of Chad's President Hissene Habre. It also represented another major achievement for Libya's strongman Col. Muammar Gadhafi, whose involvement has turned a two-decade-

MANAGEMENT FINALLY found itself at odds with Washington. A state department spokesman implicitly endorsed Chafee's "limited operation" against Gaither, traditionally the Bureau's

administration's Rep. "There's a pugnacious attitude in the White House over this," he said. "It's a 'no-treaty' department, no compromise." That was as it stood, he said, before the administration's increasingly getting the best of a boy and lady." Already this year the United States has given Iraq \$17 million in oil-for-food aid, and US sources say that it is now considering sending Stringer to the参议院 minorities. As well, Washington had encouraged Hubel to press his leverage, putting Pease in the unwanted position of backtracking.

Pease is virtual mastermind of Libya's "The March," said a former US ambassador to a north African country, who reiterated that the Chadam will overreach themselves and that France will be brought into the case to face it in the conflict."

A despot, desperately
an apathetic nation,
had gained its indepen-
dence in 1939 and has
been fighting a civil war
or most of the time since.
The fight has pitted
the forces against
of a rival faction led
by General Francisco Franco.
He is allied with General
Primo de Rivera, who
has been supported by
the U.S. Central Intelligence
Agency ever since it came
into being about 1950.
In Madrid, along with Mariano
Garcia, Jacinto Benavente
and a battery of natural-
craft renegades—officially
in effect against Libya—
attack south of the 19th
parallel.

Libyan base, and Prime Minister Jacque Chirac urged the two nations to stop fighting. In fact, at week's end, responding to an appeal by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), both countries agreed to a ceasefire. But Gadhafi did not withdraw his charge that France bore "direct responsibility" for Chad's "aggressions"—and analysts were openly doubtful that the ceasefire would last.

Meanwhile France found itself at odds with Washington. A state department spokesman implicitly endorsed Chad's "limited operation" against Gaillard, traditionally the Bourguignon

But while Habib received a red-carpet welcome on a visit to Paris in July, French officials said that they also warned him against invading the Aïr-Atar-Béni-Lôïdji region— which is rich in uranium—and based on a 1965 treaty between France and Italy, which was then Libya's colonial ruler. The pact was signed but never ratified. Chad, on the other hand, recognises neither France nor Libya.

5

also, Africa's two main oilfields. The treaty gave the Asians area to the Chinese. As a result, the Chachians say land belongs to them. French officials agree, but they contend that the area should be settled by international arbitration.

After overrunning the Matan airbase last week, the Chadian army announced that it had captured 56 Libyan planes and 70 Soviet-made tanks and that it had taken 300 prisoners. The base, the communiqué said, "no longer exists." The Chadians put their own casualties at 65 dead and 122 wounded.

François Fillon, the French Foreign Minister, said that the sophisticated Stingers might have been lost to Libya in battle—and had ended up in Moscow. Intelligence operatives—would feel safer sending them to France's troops than to Chad's. The Libyans step up their air strikes, Washington will likely urge the French to accept the Stingers.

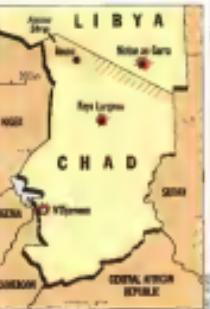
the massive calamities, experts are asked in predicting what the resurrected Gadhafi will do. After his escape from the town of Aouzou late last month, the Libyan leader denied that he had any designs on Chadian territory. "We have enough desert, mountains and sea," said Gadhafi, "that we have absolutely no need for the deserts, mountains and sea of Chad." The remarks were widely interpreted as a reference to the war's growing unpopularity in Libya. An estimated 6,000 Libyans have died in the Chadian fight thus far alone and, with shelling at extreme driving down the Libya standard of living, the costly war is viewed as another cause of deprivation.



Conclusions and future directions In this article we have presented a methodology



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991, just before the massacre, Libya bombed the town of Faya Large in northern Chad. And despite Hissene's conciliatory words, most analysts said that they did not expect him to abandon the battle for long. "He is winning down some of the military aspects for the time being," said one. "But he is stepping up his military war with Hissene by going now especially to Chadian rebels trying to overthrow Hissene's government." That was also seen as cause trouble for Chad and French support. Urged on by their allies in Washington, the French were shipping into Libya anti-aircraft guns and the Soltan.

JOHN LIEVEN with BRIDGET JAANSEN in *Trans
3000* (U.S. version) as Blackwing

Private lives and public people

As a x-pensive wordsmith, a mystery background replete with the cameras panned across one leg, shrifted in washed-out New jeans. The less travel up a shapely torso to reveal a cause of blood hair and a face more familiar from news columns than from advertisements. With a knowing smile, Donna Rice—the 29-year-old Miami model whose relationship with former Colorado senator Gary Hart—had just walked down from the Democratic presidential race last May—goes into the camera. Later, in the 15-second television commercial for a friend of hers only named No Excuses, she says breathily, "I make no excuses. I only wear them." Only the night before, Hart had broken a four-month silence in an attempt to revive his own shattered political career with a performance that might also have been labelled "no excuses."

Appearing nervous and occasionally wringing his hands on a special broadcast edition of ABC-TV's *Nightline*, Hart offered a public apology for his "very, very bad mistakes" in associating with Rice. Declining to answer specific questions about their relationship, Hart did, however, volunteer a response to one query that he had refused to answer in the first hours of his campaign whether he had ever committed adultery. Said Hart to *Nightline* host Ted Koppel: "If the question is in 10 years of my marriage, including two prior separations, have I been sexually and totally faithful to my wife, I regret to say the answer is no."

Hart's responses—including an emotional appeal for forgiveness to his son and daughter—was a reversal of his earlier attempts to



Left (WKT). Koppel after a New-months silence, a public apology for his "very, very bad mistakes"

blame his troubles on the media. He said that he took "total responsibility" for his actions. But as he embarked on a national lecture tour last week—beginning in Philadelphia with a speech at U.S. Steel's steelworks—he did try to shift the spotlight from his own behavior to a larger issue: Glassing that he did not fail to get back into the presidential race, that admitted it.

Hart's claims seemed valid as the 2008 presidential race was only 66 months away. From the first primary in New Hampshire, Sen. Hart's departure, no clear candidate has emerged to either the Democratic or Republican parties, and the Senate has increasingly been at personality and charisma. After the Hart scandal became public, *The New York Times* sent a controversial letter to prospective presidential candidates, requesting financial and medical records. The paper also conducted a telephone



Cuomo and wife. Models: relentless media scrutiny of private lives

survey asking, "How should a hypothetical presidential candidate who has not committed adultery answer the question, 'Have you ever committed adultery?'" How should a hypothetical presidential candidate who has committed adultery answer the same question?" said John Bedley, press secretary for New York Republican Rep. Jack Kemp. "We told them it was beneath the dignity of a presidential candidate to answer."

At least one leading Democrat has already claimed that his mistake not to run was partly a result of wanting to protect his family from the prurient pricks of the media. New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, Hart's standard-bearer, worked with Cuomo's lawyer, son Andrew, a lawyer who ran his father's New gubernatorial campaign, to keep him from making a series of profiting professionally—although not illegally—from the relationship. But the governor acknowledged that "I suspect people won't stop being unfair to Andrew if I remain as governor."

Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy's early decision not to enter the fray also resulted from his concern that the media would again focus on his private conduct. In the past there were frequent reports of his high living, which partially accounted for the break-up of his marriage. And he was the subject of intense media scrutiny following the 1980 Chappaquiddick car accident that resulted in the death of former campaign aide Mary Jo Kopechne.

Other candidates have apparently felt it essential to spur potentially damaging private revelations early, before they became public in the media. Last year, long before the Hart scandal, political advisor Roger Stone persuaded Kemp, a former Buffalo half-star from Buffalo, to confront rumors circulating in Washington about an alleged past homosexual encounter. Said Stone at the time: "I'd rather deal with it now than after we win the New Hampshire primary." And in July, after the Hart affair, Rita, the vivacious wife of Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, publicly acknowledged that, after five years ago, she had suffered from a 10-year addiction to prescription diet pills.

Another reminder of the toll that media scrutiny can take on a politician's family life appeared last week, the day after Hart's apology. Former Democratic vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro was training for the trial that week at her husband John Zaccaro. He is accused of trying to force a \$2-million payment from a television fundraiser a claim that arose after contributions into his and his wife's personal finances during the last primaries, excepting three years. At first, Ferraro supported Hart's claim that the media was discouraging good candidates. She said that if she

Kennedy School of Government, the 1988 campaign will be longer than any other in history precisely because it is an open wide for the first time since 1968, when party boasts a dead leader.

Considering that pressure is the fact that delegate selection has been moved ahead as the calendar. Within a month of the Iowa caucuses on Feb. 8 and the New Hampshire primary a week later—the first presidential test—at least 26 states will hold simultaneous primaries on March 8, dubbed Super Tuesday. By then 40 per cent of the delegates to next summer's nominating conventions will be decided. The need for early television campaigns to blanket so many states in such a short time has made the size of candidates' war chests more important than ever. Said Lee Atwater, campaign manager for vice-president and presidential candidate George Bush, who leads the pack with \$50 million: "This year, more than ever before, your fundraising operation is as vital a part of your campaign strategy as anything else."

Still, the focus on political behavior remains the most controversial liberal columnist Nicholas Van Hoffman, for one, said that he is concerned that the emphasis on moral rectitude could paradoxically lead to corruption. Said Van Hoffman: "People being people, they are going to end up in the wrong beds. And if you're going to watch people in the wrong beds, you open them up to tremendous amounts of political blackmail." But in its editorial page last week, *The New York Times* declared: "Gary Hart keeps missing the point ... The important point in this case ... is neither privacy nor promiscuity but recklessness."

Indeed, Hart's attempt at a political comeback—perhaps as an eventual Secretary of State—had mixed results. Many observers expressed skepticism at his claim that photos of him sitting on his lawn had been "dragged into my lap." "I was embarrassed, I chose not to drop her off," said Democratic pollster Geoffrey Gansler. "The situation was a little hollow." And Stephen Hess of Washington's Brookings Institution said that, while the thorny question of where to draw the line on privacy may remain a live issue throughout the 2008 presidential campaign, that could damage his party by trying to overreact on it. "Other serious candidates have a right to be heard now, and their problem is that they're not terribly well-known. Gary Hart is adding static to the airwaves."

—RICHARD McDONALD in Washington



Right: a new career with no scruples

had known in advance of the anguish that press scrutiny would bring to her family, "I think I would have said, 'Thanks, but no thanks.'"

But the strains on candidates families come not only from finding their personal lives under a public magnifying glass. U.S. presidential campaigns also take their toll by their sheer length and the grueling demands of the American campaign process. According to Gary Green, an associate professor at Harvard's



Honecker (left), Kofi in a post-election journey and a political meeting

WEST GERMANY

Bridging two Germanies

The small West German mining community of Wieselskirchen is not usually the scene of so much excitement. But last week there was a flurry of activity as the town welcomed home a native son—a centenarian drummer boy in a local band who, at his own terms, had unquestionably made good. The guest of honor was East German Government leader Erich Honecker, 75, paying his first visit since the division of Germany at the end of the Second World War to the town where he grew up. Said Hans-Joachim Kopplick, 76, one of about 1,000 people who lined the streets for a brief glimpse of Honecker: "I'm not a Communist myself, but how often does a town like this produce someone so famous?"

The long-awaited visit was both a celebratory journey and an important political statement for the East German leadership. During the first two days of the four-day tour, he and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany met three times to discuss such issues as human rights, disarmament and economic trade. The discussions did not produce any breakthroughs. But in a 13-page communiqué released after the discussions, Honecker undertook to

lead a drummer in the semi-local band before the Nazis came to power in the Saarland and ordered it disbanded in 1933.

Some people in the Saarland enjoyed the visit. In nearby Neunkirchen, a small group of human-rights activists had created a mock prison, complete with barbed wire and guard dogs, as a tribute to the estimated 10,000 political prisoners in East Germany. Butil She Sumbera, a 28-year-old former resident of East Berlin who came to the West in 1986, "I think it would have been better if Honecker, as the man responsible for building the Berlin Wall, had never shown his face in this country." The protesters later joined about 300 young members of Kofi's Christian Democratic Union in a noisy demonstration outside the Neunkirchen town hall where Honecker was delivering a speech. Many people in the crowd carried wooden crosses that bore the names of some of the roughly 200 East Germans who have been killed while trying to escape to the West.

Few West Germans expressed optimism that Honecker, a hard-line known for his subservience to the Kremlin, would institute reforms that the East Germans wanted, or that the "reunification" of East Germany in spite of the fact that the dream of re-unification of the two Germanys is enshrined in the West German constitution. As Honecker himself said last week, "Socialism and capitalism cannot mix any more than fire and water."

But it was Honecker's pilgrimage to his home town in Saarland, an industrial region on the Franco-German border, that provided the emotional focus of last week's visit. The East German leader, who last new the town in 1949, began the nostalgic homing exercise by meeting his sister, Gertrud Hagedorn, 78, a lifelong member of the local branch of the West German Christian Party. They then had a wreath at their parents' graves before stopping for steaming coffee and cake at the modest pale-green bakery in Wieselskirchen where Honecker grew up and where Hagedorn still lives. "It's a proud day for all of us," said Werner Stiss, 78, a retired schoolteacher who led a pipe-and-drum band that played for Honecker. As a child, the East German

leader was a drummer in the semi-local band before the Nazis came to power in the Saarland and ordered it disbanded in 1933.

—ROBERT LUTHER in Wieselskirchen

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Warnings at sea

An United Nations Secretary General James Packer de Gaulle embarked on a peace mission to Iran and Iraq last week, the war in the Persian Gulf raged on. Iraqi jets shot down American aircraft from oil terminals and the Americans responded with a no-fly zone in a Copter raid. Meanwhile, ships of the US and British navies continued to escort merchant vessels through the dangerous area. Macmillan's correspondent has been based on one of the escorts, the Royal Navy frigate Andromeda. His report.

As the British-registered liquefied gas carrier Bahamas headed southeast through the Persian Gulf last week, the Iranian frigate Saband bore down on it, demanding to know its name, cargo and ports of call. Some Iranian crew members rechristened the Bahama last year, the Iranian frigate had confronted the unprepared British vessel and fired five Sea Skua missiles at it. They missed, but if even one had hit its target, the highly inflammable liquefied gas could have turned into a fireball. But last week, when the Saband again challenged the British captain, it was accompanied by the Royal Navy frigate Andromeda, armed with Seawolf missiles.

At one point, the Bahama lay its gun on the British warship, but the Andromeda's captain took the action to be unconstitutional. After a brief exchange of formalities over the ship's radio, the Iranian frigate confined itself to tracking the convoy south to the open waters of the Gulf of Oman at a distance of a mile. The commander of the Andromeda, Capt. Neil Ranson, declared: "There you are, I can eat off my own fist if I wanted to humiliate. But I have to leave here for a new one." Added Ranson: "I am not in the business of extorting. We are merely guaranteeing the right of innocent passage."

The Andromeda is one of those rare oil tankers currently escorting an average of 10 merchant ships a week through the Gulf. This year alone more than 300 ships have been escorted. And in the seven years since Britain began

sending permanent naval patrols to the region, no British-registered ship has ever been seized by the Iranians.

One reason for the Iranian's record is that the British merchant ships north of Bahrain into the main shipping lanes west. British authorities keep the straits in the northern part of the Gulf, where most of Bahrain's merchant trading takes place. As a result, in a return trip through the Gulf last

questioning, but finally allowed the ship to continue to its home port of Basra.

An announcement from the United States, France, Britain, Holland and Italy earlier this month forecasted that the total number of foreign merchantmen and naval ships sailing around the Gulf will approach 75. These include at least six Soviet vessels, of which three are tankers and two are freighters. One of them, the Soviet destroyer *Soyuz*—so new that it is not yet listed in the authoritative annual *Jones' Fighting Ships*—was seen mounting a Soviet merchant vessel in the Gulf last week. On-



Andromeda escorting a tanker in the Persian Gulf (photograph: Peter Andrew, Panos)

July, the Andromeda accompanied the 325,000-ton Gibraltar-registered tanker S.T. Basdeo only part of the way to Kuwait, leaving the cruiser unprepared for the remainder of the voyage. In contrast, U.K. warships escort American-flagged tankers all the way to Kuwait.

Still, Iranian warships and vessels intercept the navigation in the southern half of the Gulf. From the Andromeda, two Iranian frigates could be seen patrolling the Strait of Hormuz, challenging passing tankers, ships sailing in or from Gulf ports. One was the East German *Weser*. As other ships in the area listened in radio, the *Weser*'s captain argued with an Iranian warship whose crew demanded to know where in cargo originated. The German skipper said that the ship had taken on a load of oil in Kuwait, one of Iraq's principal financial backers. The Iranian frigates forced the *Weser* to stop. No further

call, there is no re-operation or re-orientation between ships of the various navies, nor even between those of the Western allies. Said Ranson: "We enjoy a useful interchange with the Americans, but our operations are entirely separate." Added Ranson: "We do exchange some information, but on an informal basis, using a NATO secure frequency."

Although no ship has struck a mine or in the Gulf since Aug. 15, that hasn't reduced a man's concern. During last week's operation, a helicopter from the Andromeda spotted a torpedo whose crew members were vigorously pointing toward an object in the water. From a distance, the object looked like a mine on closer inspection, it turned out to be a floating cardboard box with a magpie perched on it. In the unsettled Gulf, even the conscientious are suspect.

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Starts a downstream producer taking bigger risks

Readers who rely on Zena Cherry's Toronto Globe and Mail column for news of society weddings and parties will be disappointed in the new year. Cherry, 78—who started at the newspaper in 1954—is to write her final Globe column in December. And her departure is not altogether voluntary. Sad man-
sions editor Geoffree

Stevens "We have been reversed so some time about the quality of the column. We had to bite the bullet and say that with great respect for her and our readers" Cherry—a freelance writer who has never been on the Globe staff—declined comment, saying, "I wish you would not run those stories."

Toronto Symphony trumpeter John Cowell packed his winter coat last week for a historic trip to Canada's North. Cowell is one of a dozen musicians on a three-week, 13-stop tour, with concerts in Yellowknife and Inuvik, N.W.T., and Whitehorse, T.T. "The Canadian Odyssey," which began on Monday, includes the first tour by a Canadian symphony orchestra to the Northwest Territories.

A color portrait of a man with dark hair and a warm smile. He is wearing a light-colored plaid shirt. The background is a solid, dark blue.

四、公司治理评价

Although its Oct. 24 publication date is still a month away, the candid autobiography of Canadian Auto Parts president Bob White is already generating publicity. The *Detroit Free*

Prem recently has a story saying that White suggests in the book that he could have been president of the U.S. if he'd run her International United Auto Workers campaign. If he had not argued, former UAW president **Douglas Fraser**, in *Hard Bargain: My Life on the Left*, White, 65, gives a behind-the-scenes account of the union battles that led

up to the Canadian branch's break with the Detroit-based international. "Some 100 officials question my account of the drifts of the partnering with Chrysler," said the astrophysicist White about the 1984 negotiations that led Canadian workers to form a breakaway union. Added the labor

leader, who has a Sept. 14 strike deadline in current contract talks with Chrysler Canada. "I'm not telling a fib story, so naturally there would be some bruised ego. If they don't agree with it, they should write their own book."

Soon after her journalism career Jerome fell in love with then-International English Gresham Hospital in Paris in 1976, she found herself involved in the biggest international story of the time: the Iranian revolution and the US hostage crisis. She has just published book *The Man in the Mirror*, Jerome's 1980 writing about the political intrigues that followed the revolution and of her affair with Gresham, who became foreign minister in Alykhan Khaninezhad's government in 1979. Gresham—a 2005 National Book Award nominee—died in 1986 following his nomination for treason. Toronto-born Jerome of tragic circumstances, Gresham never informed me to report one was at the premier. He used to say I was harder on him than any of the other reporters were.



Other Options among Members of the Society

Cassian baritones **Gene Quillies** and his father **Louis** will make Metropoliitan Opera history when they become the first father and son to sing in the same performance on the famed New York stage. The younger Quillies—who makes his Met debut in *Jules Massenet's Manon* on Sept. 18—will be joined at the opera's Nov. 9 performances by his 83-year-old father, a Met veteran. Quillies said that he credits his father with encouraging him to take up opera. *Quillies* "I used to play and sing in a park band, but I got bored with it. I asked my dad to listen to my voice, and he

2000-01-00



SMOOTH AS SILK.

Stop signs for the competition

For the past three years Canadian steel producers have regularly sent representatives to Washington for meetings with senators and congressmen. Their mission: to argue against restrictions on Canadian steel exports to the United States. So far, the lobbying has worked. Canada is the only major steel exporter not covered by a voluntary restraint agreement that limits foreign producers to a specific share of the U.S. market. But a highly protective trade bill that has passed the Senate contains a number of clauses that could slash shipments of Canadian steel to the United States by 25 per cent and cost producers up to \$600 million per year. Said Canadian Steel Producers Association managing director Daniel Horowitz: "We have never traded unfairly, but Canada is restricted specifically [in the trade bill] and it's about to be."

The attack on Canadian steel is indicative of the angry mood pervading Congress. During the past year both the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed trade bills containing dozens of restrictive measures aimed at Canada and other countries and later this month a conference of senators and congressmen is expected to begin hammering out the two bills into one piece of legislation. At the same time, the Reagan administration will have to submit a proposed free trade agreement to Congress by Oct. 5 and with the administration and Congress on a collision course, state governments are complicating the debate over free trade and protectionism. In August the governors of seven auto-producing states issued a statement advocating that Washington renegotiate the Canadian-U.S. Auto Pact. Although administration officials want most Canadian barriers to foreign investment dismantled under a free trade agreement, 21 state governments have enacted antitakeover laws that could be used to block foreign investment.

It is the congressional bills that pose

Robert Boyd is warn that the Senate bill, if passed, would undermine efforts to reform the system of international trade. University of Maryland political economist L.M. (Mac) Cawley, the author of a 1986 book on U.S. trade

the governors of the seven leading auto-producing states—Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Missouri—handed protectionist-minded congressmen another trade vote when, in August, they

congressmen to reject any Canada-U.S. free trade deal that does not include changes to the Auto Pact. Added Senator: "We see it as freeing the market rather than passing additional restrictions."



Steelmaking in Ontario: new American trade laws would damage Canadian industry

portion, said that the proposed trade legislation will not correct the large U.S. trade deficit, which reached a record \$390 billion in 1986. But he added that the Democrats can still use each legislative session to their advantage in the presidential election next year.

launched their campaign for a new auto pact with Canada. Marc Sassez, an adviser to Michigan Gov James Blanchard, said that the governors have been vigorously lobbying their

The North American automotive industry has changed drastically since the Auto Pact was negotiated in 1965, and the governors supported the agreement until, in March, Japan-

Storm clouds over free trade

With less than a month to go until the Oct. 5 deadline to reach a free trade accord with the United States, major public opinion surveys have found conflicting levels of support for the initiative. A poll conducted by Angus Reid Associates Inc., for the anti-free-trade Pro-Canada Network, found that the number of Canadians favoring an agreement has stayed at 42 per cent, from 37 per cent last February, while the opposition has increased to 44 per cent from 32 per cent during the same period. But last week International Trade Minister Pat Carney countered with a Decima Research survey that found 50 per cent of

those polled between Aug. 26 and Aug. 28 in support of the proposed pact, while 44 per cent were opposed. Carney later boasted that those figures were almost unchanged from a Decima survey done three months earlier.

The confusion surrounding the level of public support for the free trade pact that began 15 months ago will likely continue following a meeting of provincial governors in Ottawa scheduled for this week. A draft agreement that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was to present to the gathering contained what observers close to the talk said were gaping holes. Although an understanding had been reached on what one provincial trade representative called "easy" areas—including existing tariffs—a number of critical issues remain. A major stumbling block in Canada's desire for an independent body to settle trade disputes. And last week U.S. Secretary of



Trucks at U.S.-Canada border: trade disputes

An oil well, if an agreement is reached, will still need approval from both Parliament and an increasingly assertive Congress, which is currently hammering out a tough protective trade bill. If Congress approves and the President signs it, the bill could damage a number of Canadian industries by restricting their access to the huge U.S. market.

The stakes are high for Mulroney, who has made free trade a major priority of his government. Some critics have expressed concern that in order to

achieve any agreement, Mulroney may sacrifice any key Canadian interests. One provincial official said that Ottawa, "presured by business and spooked by the trade bill, will accept almost anything." Even supporters of the talks say that because the outstanding issues are so complex, the negotiations will not meet their Oct. 5 deadline.

But Carney insisted last week that the government will not be stampeded into a deal. She told the House of Commons that the government will stick to its insistence that a blocking dispute mechanism must be in place before a pact will be signed. Said Carney: "There's a little point to a trade treaty that does not include an impartial and binding mechanism of settling disputes for both countries—it's central to our position."

—MADELAINE DREHER in Ottawa with JON AUSTIN in Washington

Indiana's antitakeover law, said that the statutes protect shareholders from corporate raiders who buy companies and then turn them up with debt from the acquisition or horde them up in some cases, the laws give existing shareholders the right to decide whether a corporate raider can vote his newly acquired shares during a takeover bid.

On two well-publicized occasions, states have passed laws when takeovers by foreigners were already in progress. In the spring of 1986 Kentucky stopped the Belknap family of Louisville from purchasing controlling interest in Ashland Oil Inc. The state took the action after the Belknaps had bought 92 per cent of the Kentucky-based company and had made an offer for the rest of the shares. And late last year the Ohio legislature passed a law that blocked European tycoon Sir James Goldsmith from buying Goodyear Tires & Rubber Co.

Kenneth Cox, director of the Ohio department of consumer and state affairs, said that foreign ownership was not a issue for state legislators. He added that the key issue was weighing the interests of the community and employees against the interests of shareholders. Said Cox: "It all has to be a balancing act."

But officials in Canada's Trade Negotiations Office say that the laws are barriers to investment, and they have recommended a detailed study of them as far as harmonizing with the United States. One reason, they said, was that most of the state laws do not explicitly discriminate against foreign buyers. They do allow foreign and state regulators to impede takeovers by non-American investors.

Still, as Congress prepares to reconcile the two trade bills into a final version, and the Canada-U.S. free trade talks approach a conclusion, some American observers contend that protectionism is a fading force. As evidence, they point to U.S. exports, which rose to \$156 billion in the first six months of 1987 from \$148 billion in the same period last year. Michael Abo, an economist with the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations, said that with exports rising, multinationals and other export-oriented companies will act as a countervailing force to offset the complaints of domestic companies hurt by imports. If the mood in the United States has indeed begun to change, it will be a welcome relief for Canadian steelmakers, auto-parts manufacturers and other industries under heavy attack in their biggest export market.

—FARCY JENKIN in Toronto with
SAM ALDRICH in Washington

Corruption and scandal

At first, Yugoslav businessman Fikret Abic was heralded as a hero in his impoverished republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In 1989 he helped launch a farm co-operative in the region that grew into a thriving agricultural and food-processing firm employing 13,000 people and exporting to 42 countries. His firm, Agrakosarac, was also known for its benevolence. It built roads, schools and hospitals throughout the hard-pressed region. But last week Abic, who was also a member of the Yugoslav parliament, was arrested and

detained for exposing other Yugoslav companies that owe an estimated \$11 billion through similar predatory note arrangements. And a number of those firms are also said to be under investigation.

Vassilios Manassis, first secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy in Ottawa, told Maclean's that he hopes new economic planning rules that have been promised in the month's wake will improve the country's economic system. Under that system, Yugoslav politicians, bankers and business managers often sit on the same committees.



Building his empire in Yugoslavia, a socialist system weighed down by debt

his former management team was fired in the wake of what some government officials say was a crime of treasonable proportions. Agrakosarac, police charge, embezzled \$5 million in previous years that it used for various industrial projects but had no way of repaying.

In addition to Abic, who was serving in Agrakosarac's financial manager's seat, six other senior Agrakosarac officials have been arrested and charged with misconduct by a public official, and the state auditing office has demanded the arrest of another 80 officials employed by Agrakosarac and the banks that endorsed its notes.

The financial scandal could not have come at a worse time for the country's besieged economy, which grew by four per cent in 1986. Unemployment is running at 15 per cent, and the inflation rate at the end of August was running at 118 per cent. More importantly, the loc-

al labour-management teams founded in their respective regions of the country. They are often sympathetic and obtain money into bankrupt enterprises.

In recent years, Manassis said, a national debate has emerged over whether improperly managed and bankrupt firms should be allowed to continue. Some experts suggest that if all bankrupt operations were forced to shut down, an estimated 7,000 firms would close and 1.5 million people would be laid off. And the scandal may have wider implications for Yugoslavia's international Monetary Fund officials, who say that they are worried about the country's treacherous internal debt, may force it to accept a tough monetary policy before agreeing to lend it more money. And that, too, could change the way the Yugoslavians do business.

—TOM FINNELL in Toronto with
ALEXANDRA E. LEEL in Belgrade

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AIR CANADA



Aston Martin coupe: the prestigious British carmaker fell into foreign hands.

Cash flow in the fast lane

In this summer's thriller movie *The Living Daylights*, British spy agent James Bond dashes around in a 1987 Aston Martin Volante. And Prince Charles says that he prefers his 1981 Aston Martin red convertible to the other automobiles in his fleet. But last week Aston Martin Lagonda Ltd., the company whose automobiles are an embodiment of prestige and classic craftsmanship, became the last surviving British carmaker with an international pedigree to fall into the hands of a foreign conglomerate. In a deal that took three months to negotiate, Ford Motor Co. of Detroit acquired a 75-percent controlling stake in the suburban London firm for an estimated \$35 million. The agreement assumes the survival of the 75-year-old motorizing legend, which was struggling financially.

With the acquisition, Ford gains two other American automakers that in the past 18 months have sold off their European operations to these same buyers. The European specialty firms, whose glamorous images outweigh their annual production of a few hundred cars, have had difficulty remaining financially independent. For them, the cash-rich Americans often want the engineering expertise and vital clientele of the small luxury carmakers. Bill Russell Platt, a spokesman for Ford's European operations, "Ford's interest in the deal was simply to add a prestige badge to its list." At the same time, the major Detroit carmakers are able to provide the capital

necessary to allow the exclusive firm to continue manufacturing specialty models in a competitive market.

A pioneer of long-distance mass-produced vehicles, Ford has been in the market for a prestige name for several years. With a profit of \$43 billion in 1986 and \$35 billion in the first half of 1987, Ford had the money to acquire a luxury operation, but its previous efforts to enter the European market failed. Last year the company passed out on buying Alfa Romeo s.p.a. of Italy when the Italian government sold its controlling interest in Alfa to Fiat Sp.A.

Meanwhile, Ford's two U.S. roads made major gains in market share in the European luxury market. Detroit-based General Motors Corp. bought the specialist British concern, firm Group Lotus, which also has a Formula One racing team, for \$150 million. For its part, Chrysler Corp. took over the Italian company Nuccio Autostrada S.p.A. of Italy, which makes 400 cars a year. As well, Chrysler already held a 15.5-percent stake in Maserati and is expected to increase that to a controlling interest in the early 1980s.

Aston Martin's checkered financial history contrasts with its affluent im-

age. Lionel Martin and Robert Bamford founded the company in 1914, but it went into liquidation in 1921. That year, W.S. Berwick purchased the rights to the name and developed the company's sporting reputation through a series of automobile victories at Le Mans in France and Brooklands in Britain. Despite constant demand for Aston Martin cars, the company has suffered from a long series of different owners—11 in all. Among them was a group of North American investors, led by Canadian businessman George Morden, who kept the company from bankruptcy from 1959 to 1960.

Since craftsmanship remains in a small London workshop, the company has turned out only 10,000 cars. It is one of the last manufacturers in the world to build cars entirely by hand, from the basic bodywork to the dashboard and the hand-stitched leather upholstery. The firm's 600 employees produce four to five cars a week at its plant and can take up to four months to complete one car. By comparison, Ford builds 113,000 a week worldwide for a total of six million cars and trucks last year. Aston Martin currently offers five models in the United States—including the convertible V8 Volante and the Lagonda—which have price tags of between \$347,000 and \$525,000.

Industry analysts say that Ford's acquisition was another example of the global alliances forming between auto companies. That is the harsh reality of the highly competitive world of car making, for those who hold the keys of the Aston Martin, it represents the pairing of yet another transatlantic British and American. Last week Kenneth Whipple, chairman of Ford Europe Inc., announced in May that he would leave the company. "We intend to maintain Aston Martin's character," but British automotive writer Gavin Green declared, "It is like saying goodbye to the family dog."



Whipple: 'character'

Said Whipple: "We intend to maintain Aston Martin's character." But British automotive writer Gavin Green declared, "It is like saying goodbye to the family dog."

—TERESA TERNIO with PETER LEWIS in London

Road-shows toward a bonanza

By Peter C. Newman

Bay Street's version of the Big Bang has spawned an army of financial entrepreneurs anxious to cash in on the bonanza, among them a new breed of investor-relations experts adept at choreographing the sale of equity issues—as well as the shareholder meeting that follows. The most successful of these self-styled intermediaries is Ken Barnes, a 43-year-old investor-relations consultant who, during the past two months alone, will shepherd new issues worth \$600 million through the underwriting process. Although he has himself lost understandingly great respect it, Barnes' expertise—seen here in *Business Intermediary* Barnes Ltd., formed only last January, has already helped market more than 75 IEDs in new shares in Canada, the United States, Britain and Switzerland.

Some of Barnes' clients have included Scotiabank Inc., Giese Corp., Four Seasons Hotels Ltd., Orchid Properties Canada Ltd. and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, as well as such smaller, emerging firms as Vancouver's Epic Data Inc. and Canadian Home Shopping Network Ltd.

The investment road-shows that Barnes organizes for his clients are based on the conviction that investors don't know next to nothing about staging the kinds of presentations that impress institutional buyers. "What most underwriters don't understand," Barnes told me recently, "is that when a chief executive officer sits down in front of potential investors, he should not be trying to sell his company, but himself. The professionals come to size up a company's potential for growth and to judge management's credibility—not to hear a road-dating recital of the company's short-term profit projections."

Barnes, who until recently was executive producer of a Global TV show called *Everybody's Business*, claims that television has an altered popular perception that an executive's public credibility can consist of three factors: physical appearance, confidence of expression, and whether he can actually say what that order. "We didn't need a dead-pan Tupperware man," he claims, "in the United States, that weighted three items for all types of speakers appearing on television at 35 per cent for physical appearance, 39

per cent for speaking ability and the remaining seven per cent for content. Although Barnes says that there is no equivalent research for presentations by corporate crews to investor audiences, he estimates that factual content accounts for 20 per cent, speaking ability for another 20 per cent and the overall audience of the presentation for 50 per cent. "You can't use the usual sloppy, hard-to-read slides for an audience of 500," he says.

And so it was that Barnes

and I recently took up \$300 million.

The son of a Newfoundland air traffic controller, Barnes attended Carleton University, where he studied English and became head of the students' Liberal club. After working for a while as an assistant to then-Transport minister Jack Pidgeon, he presented international oil interests and eventually moved to join the Thomson Group's public relations office in Montreal. Following a stint in the public affairs department of Badguy Saguenay, Barnes opened his own investor-relations operation with Wood Gundy Inc. as his first client. Nearly all of the major brokerage houses, including MacLeod Young War Ltd., Merrill Lynch Canada Inc. and Burnet Fry Ltd., now use his services.

"At the time I started in this field," Barnes said, "the only people doing a good job were such blue-chip corporations as Northern Telecom Ltd., Bell Canada and Imperial Oil Ltd., large enough to set up their own in-house programs." Apart from helping to plan their road-shows whenever they need to raise funds, Barnes provides the dozen or so firms that use his investor-relations program with up-to-date staffing lists of shareholders and institutional buyers as well as suggested traps for managers to establish monthly compensation. Barnes also tracks share movements, so that if there is an abnormally high sell-off in Quebec, for example, he can recommend a corporate presentation for that province.

There is also the touchy range of corporate relations with the business press. "The financial media will never co-operate," said Barnes. "It's up to us to represent the readers' interests and not to sell shares on behalf of corporations. I work with The Wall Street Journal as well as the Financial Times of London, and I think the business press in Canada is relatively unprofessional. Most reporters don't know how to read a balance sheet or understand the significance of certain events on a company's future."

Such problems notwithstanding, Barnes says that he has found an unexpectedly warm reception whenever he has taken Canadian executives abroad. "Canada is increasingly regarded as a favorable place in which to invest," he said. "I have never known a time when the country had so much going for it." That's true of Ken Barnes as well.



Barnes: charography from a shepherd



Ken Barnes



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OBITUARY

Death of a TV patriarch

He was, by turns, a newscaster, classical actor, recording artist, and radio and television star. At the age of 24, he became known as CBC Radio's "Voice of Dooms," the broadcaster who delivered Second World War news to Canadian listeners a moving harpist. Then, in 1948, that deep voice took Loren Greene to the top of the pop music charts with his spoken reworking of Roy Orbison's wailing about a reenactment. But when he died last week at 78, of cardiac arrest in Santa Monica, Calif., the Greenhorn Greene was still best-known as Ben Cartwright, the wise and patient patriarch on the long-running TV western, *Bonanza*. For all the professional hats he wore in his lifetime, the one that seemed to fit him best was the famous Sheriff he wore on the program, which ran from 1959 to 1973.

Ben and Jethro, the crusty old rancher he was, were born in the saddle. But his early life was spent far removed from the wide-open spaces of *Bonanza's* Ponderosa ranch. Born behind his father's shoe-repair shop



in Ottawa, he was the only child of Russian immigrants. He left home in 1933 to study chemical engineering at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., but soon switched to modern languages and began attending the university's drama guild rehearsals. Then, in 1937

the young Greene won a scholarship to New York's Neighborhood Playhouse School of Theatre. When he returned to Canada as a radio newscaster, his voice suddenly seemed to be everywhere. As a 1968 issue of Maclean's reported, "It was as if the radio, with the news, exhorted them to lay hands, exult, give blood, move aluminum, be brave and pray for peace."

After the war Greene founded Toronto's Academy of Radio Arts, the school that saw actors Leslie Nielsen and Fred Davis, host of CBC-TV's *Front Page Challenge*, among its graduates. Recalls Davis, "He gave us clear-headed, no-nonsense advice, and he never talked down to us." Pursuing his dramatic career, Greene made his professional debut as Captain Ahab in a CBC Radio production of *Moby Dick* and landed his first Broadway role in 1953, starring opposite Katharine Cornell in *The Prudent Proposal*. Later, he balanced Shakespearean parts at the Stratford Festival with minor roles that included *Peyton Place* in 1967.

Two years later Bonanza turned Greene into a world celebrity. The show, which was seen by an average of 40 million people a week, was second only to *Gunsmoke* in popularity among western fans. Viewers in more than 90 countries around the world watched as widower Ben Cartwright ride herd on

his trio of headstrong sons—Adam, Hoss and Little Joe—played by Pernell Roberts, Dan Blocker and Michael Landon. Stone analyst attributed its popularity with women to the fact that it

included formulae for romance, and Greene, with his second wife, Nancy, Greene later went on to star in *Cliffs*, a short-lived private-eye series (1973-74) and in the science-fiction serial *Battlestar Galactica* (1978-79), in which he was once again cast as the fair-minded Commander Adama, a kind of space Ben Cartwright.

A man who could not ride a horse before starting in *Bonanza*, Greene became an ardent champion of wild animal preservation. He served as chairman of the American National Wildlife Foundation and hosted Loren Greene's *New Wilderness* (1981-87) on CBC, a nature series that was his last television show. But he lived, Greene would have starred in *Bonanza*: *The Next Generation*, an NBC special slated to begin production this year.

Throughout his life Greene kept strong ties to Canada, never relinquishing his citizenship. In the fall of 1986, a graduate of his broadcasting school and performer—including Greene, Kate Reid and others—made *Music Masters*. Fourteen, gathered to honor Ben in Toronto. Said one host, David, who attended the show: "We just had the chance to say all those nice things that we really felt about him while he was still alive."

—PAMELA TROUTON with correspondence reports



Greene in his radio days (left); with Bonanza costar, global celebrity

Starred a man for every kind: wine old, Ben; big, lumbering Hoss, the taciturn Adam, and cute, vivacious Little Joe. But Greene himself said he believed that the father-son relationship was a guar-

anteed made Greene a multi-faceted, benevolent. He invested in real estate, owned a string of thoroughbred horses at Santa Anita and Del Mar race tracks in Southern California, and lived off a

The bank that can help Steven Gilboy save for a future in science is also the bank that helps finance the company that built the space shuttle's Canadarm.



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The Pope and the Jews

An apopitical leader of 380 million Roman Catholics, Pope John Paul II is the world's most powerful religious figure. But events at the outset of his 11-day North American tour demonstrated that his policies does not also afford him control over the elements. The papal Boeing 747 was delayed by record high temperatures of 32°C when it landed in a halt at Miami International Airport last week. Minutes later, during an official welcome at the tarmac, President Ronald Reagan had to grab the churchman's skullcap after gusting winds blew off his head.

On the same day, in San Antonio, Tex., gusts of up to 30 mph reduced two 12-story metal towers, constructed as backdrops for a papal mass, to piles of twisted rubble. And a Miami open-air mass was cut short when lightning bolts threatened the safety of the Pope and 350,000 worshippers. One of the organizers of the mass warned members of the crowd not to touch the metal scaffolding, dangling over the lead-pipe system. "We do not want to send any of you home to the Lord today."

But although the weather was beyond the Vatican's control, other events that week were more significantly disappointing to many American Catholics. Unlike the masses at every stop during the Pope's 1979 U.S. tour, crowds were thin along automobile routes and well below predicted numbers at masses. And although a meeting between the Pope and Jewish leaders in Miami apparently produced progress in healing long-standing rifts between the two faiths, U.S. Catholics seeking changes within their own church found little solace in the Pope's words.

Indeed, the pontiff arrived firmly resolved to confront the divisive issues within his U.S. congregation. Talking to reporters on the flight from Rome, the Pope rejected suggestions that church doctrine should bend more to its members' wishes. Said the pontiff: "The Catholic

church is not a democratic institution; it is governed by Jesus Christ."

Polls released by The New York Times and CBS News last week showed that—in the United States at least—the conservative John Paul is at odds



John Paul II in Miami: chaos, controversy, suspense.

on a number of key issues not only with many of his followers but also with the Catholic priesthood. For example, of the 665 lay people interviewed, 64 per cent rejected the church's teachings against artificial birth control. But perhaps most worrisome was the poll's finding that one of every five Americans raised as a Roman Catholic now rejects his church.

Some of those concerns surfaced as

soon as the Pope arrived. On the first day of his visit, Rev. Frank J. McNulty of Roseland, N.J., who was chosen to address the Pope on behalf of the nation's 30,000 parish priests, asked the pontiff to explore the question of the ministry of celibacy in the priesthood. But the Pope obviously turned the idea down, saying that priests do not need celibacy in physical, psychological or material respects.

Still, another meeting during the first stage of the papal tour was more successful. Speaking to almost 300 representatives of the U.S. Jewish community, the Pope caused controversy by defending the Second World War record of Pope Pius XII, who has been criticized by some historians for not speaking out against the mass killings of Jews by the Nazis. But when the pontiff eloquently articulated the need for both Jewish and Palestinian tolerance, he won the group over. Dr. Edward Barasch Levinson, chairman of the board of the Jewish Anti-Defamation League, said: "This is a new beginning. There may be a new era in relations between Catholics and Jews."

In tandem with the foul-weather, apparent security measures for the Pope—who was injured in a 1981 assassination attempt in St. Peter's Square in Rome—played a role in reducing the size of crowds last week. The diversion of traffic from major highways, combined with broadcast warnings of massive crowds, turned streets of Miami into a near ghost town on Sept. 10. In a recent interview, the pontiff, a Honolulu-born "unapproachable"Finaly did roll along the Orange Bowl parade route only about one-quarter of the predicted crowd of 300,000 turned up.

But although the weather may improve the balance of the Pope's U.S. tour seemed certain to face serious protest. A small group in San Francisco, angered by the Pope's rejection of an invitation to visit a hospice for dying veterans of AIDS, threatened to demonstrate. But given the Pope's hard line in the first days of the tour, it seemed unlikely that any number of demonstrators would reverse his thinking.

JAN ALSTON in Washington with PETER KENNEDY in Miami

MEDIA WATCH

News, influence and propaganda

By George Bain

TWICE, in 1970 and again in 1982, we have had public inquiries into concentration of ownership in newspapers. The first was by the Special Senate Committee on the Mass Media, led by Senator Keith Deyo, and the second by the Royal Commission on Newspapers, of which the chairman was Tom Keay, journalist, senior adviser in several capacities to former prime minister Lester Pearson and later president of Cape Breton Developments Corp. Both concluded that there was too much concentration, with no sign of its becoming less—and that it was bad because the abuse of independent sources of information and comment that people could look to was reduced. The Deyo committee recommended creation of a Free Ownership Review Board, which would operate on the premise that "all transactions that increase concentration of ownership are undesirable and contrary to the public interest—unless shown to be otherwise."

Nothing came of that, and nothing much of the recommendations of either body, unless the slowdown—and perhaps even slight reversal—of the trend since 1981 can be interpreted as the result of certain kinds of fear in the hearts of media owners that a third turn around they might not be so lucky. What is curious is that now, with a decision due in weeks that could produce a concentration of media influence greater than that of the three newspaper magnates together, all who are in favour of "all concentrations in the news media being undesirable and contrary to the public interest."

The proposal arises from the application by the CBC for a licence to operate an cable all-news and public-affairs channel, similar to that in Atlanta—an application endorsed by the Canadian Broadcast Council on Broadcasting Policy, not just without evident qualms about the power it would place under one roof but with the happy thought that it "would make a good complement to the existing CBC news structure."

The all-news channel would permit CBC reporters to double-duty—do one report for the regular news and a longer one for the all-news channel—and also provide a second outlet for such news shows as *The Journal*, *National and the Fifth* or *The Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC)* is to give its decision by late fall.

The question is not whether an all-news channel would be a good thing. At least for news-reporting, isn't news-making part—near-lapping groups, only one of which gets paid—it would. But if concentrating news and opinion is too few hands in newspapers was worth worrying about, it is worth at least a thought now concerning CBC-TV—especially when there are competing bidders for the all-news channel, including Allstate Ltd. of Edmundston. Leaving aside the technical merits of the two applications, the question of concentration of control over news media must be a consideration. To make the case that it is not worth worrying about, it would be necessary to argue that, whereas wicked private-enterprise print owners might be capable of doing bad things to the news not of ingrained bias or personal self-interest, the CBC never

Mindful of the dangers, what could anyone say about giving the CBC a new channel for daylong news and comment?

could—or that influence lacks impact and is not worth worrying about for that reason. The second argument certainly won't wash—but with the following on the record:

"The size and geography of this company change that the proposed new channel will be almost exclusively local. The national press in Canada can only be strengthened." —Mark Starrett, executive producer, *The Journal*, Nov. 27, 1984.

Television is the greatest cultural force the world has ever known. Every survey shows that Canadians, by a wide margin, find TV news more reliable, more believable, more influential, more fair and more essential to Canada than any other source." —Kazuo Matsui, analysis, *The National*, June 15, 1985.

"Many surveys demonstrate that Canadians have come increasingly to rely on television as their primary source of information." Television has become one of the most pervasive influences in the lives of most of us." —Pierre Jalbert, president, cbc, March 30, 1985.

Or from a man with a foot in both

camps: "Television, with its macroscopic attention span and fast-paced switch, presents an endless series of [image] realities in time or historical context. For better or worse, it's from television that most voters get their information." —Jeffrey Simpson, *Globe and Mail* Ottawa columnist and commentator on CBC-TV Sunday-night news.

The most extended chain is the country, the 58 Thomson newspapers, which includes the Toronto Globe and Mail, has a total circulation of about 1.1 million. The audience for *The National* alone, apart from all the cbc's other TV and radio news shows, regularly tops 1.5 million and sometimes runs well above two million. What is the consequence, could anyone, mindful of the dangers of concentration in the media, say about giving the CBC a whole new channel for daylong news and comment?

Barely not the other propositions cited above—that the CBC is invincible? No one could swallow that when memory goes back even to 1978, when the CBC became a willing propaganda arm of the government during the so-called Appelbe affair of successive concentrations of media power. Is danger, it is surely known, if it is being used to make effective mass propaganda—for anything. That, in more mundane circumstances, will include propaganda for the interests of the corporate elite, whose growth—in the public sector as well as the private—means more profits, more shareholders, more department heads, more money, more equipment, more opportunities, more everything.

Therefore, it is not to be dismissed out of hand that as assassination events between the government's reduction of funds to the CBC (on part of budget-cutting that was by no means confined thereto), the belief by some ministers that there is systematic anti-Conservative bias in the CBC, and the fact that, in generally good economic circumstances and with some substantial accomplishments to its name, the government stands dead last in that regard. The association is at least worth thinking about if the cbc already—without increased market share in the business of disseminating news and opinion—is, or is part of, the world's greatest cultural force and the most pervasive influence in our lives.



Two finalists worthy of the Cup

When the six-nation Canada Cup opened at the end of August, tournament organizer Alan Engleman, the CTV television network's ticket holders at Montreal and Hamilton and hockey fans from Victoria to Vinkovicek were clearly hoping for a Canada-Soviet Union final. Last week, after the Soviets eliminated Sweden and Team Canada struggled from behind to defeat Czechoslovakia in the sudden-death semifinal games, those hopes were answered. And after the thrilling opening game in the best-of-three final, the fourth Canada Cup had already earned its honored place in the sport's history.

After the Soviet Union's dramatic 6-5 overtime victory, an emotional Team Canada captain Wayne Gretzky said: "It's not over yet. We may not have had the best talent in these tournaments in the last 15 years, but one thing Canadian players have always had is pride."

Indeed, the Canadians' pride and determination in the first game drove them to duplicate the rare feat achieved by the 1972 Team Canada in Moscow—scoring back against the Soviets after trailing by three goals. Canada opened the scoring at the Montreal Forum on Sept. 11 after just one minute and 40 seconds. But the Soviets, led by their superb top line—Valerii Kharlamov, Igor Larionov and Semyon Makarov—scored a 2-1 lead. And just over two minutes into the second period, Valerii Vasiliev, Kharlamov's long-slap shot elided Canada's goalie, Grant Fuhr. Behind 4-1, Canada faced a seemingly impossible task.

But Ray Bourque scored with just 48 seconds left in the period and Canada scored three straight goals in the frantic, early-pandemic third to reclaim the lead. Then, just 18 seconds later, and with less than 2% minutes remaining, a shot from the corner of the rink by Vladislav Tretiak glanced off Gretzky's stick, hit Fuhr's stick, and bounced into the Canadian net. Off Bourque's skates, Canada's stirring comeback had been matched, and a brilliant shot over Fuhr's shoulder by Aleksandr Semak in overtime sealed it. Said Bourque: "We have to take the positive from this game and carry it to the next. Coming back from a three-goal deficit was really something."

Bal Boivin was a factor in the Sovi-

et-Swedes semifinal. After his team lost 4-2, a bitter Swedish head coach Tommy Sandin complained that his entire team was exhausted. Because of poor ticket sales for games scheduled in Calgary and Ottawa, two games involving the Swedes were moved, the first to Regina, the second to St. John's, N.L. As a result, Team Sweden traveled more than 9,000 km during the tournament, more than double the distance travelled by any other team. Sandin, whose team defeated the Soviets 5-3 in their round-robin meet-

ing, complained that the coachshaking dramedy drained his team and helped assure the Canada-Soviet final. Bal Boivin, who coached Sweden to this year's world championship, "We were all too tired. This is not a sport tournament; it is a business."

The Soviets' drive for their fifth consecutive title was not, however, as dominant as the 1972 team. They were markedly less effective against the Soviets. In the first game of the final, Marc Lavoie delivered five consecutive body checks to defenceman Vlachoslav Pfitzner. But rather than cringe, the Soviet captain responded in kind and was instrumental in two of the Soviets' goals.



The Soviet Union's Maksimov scoring on Fuhr: an honored place in the sport's history

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player award. Said Wallach: "I don't feel any pressure. If I don't do it, someone else will. We have more players contributing than any other team in the majors."

Contributions from star players have been a problem in the Jays' pursuit of the division-leading Detroit Tigers. Last week Toronto re-signed starter Dave Stieb—the AL's earned-run-average leader just two seasons ago—to the bullpen. Stieb was the losing pitcher in three of his past four starts. The Jays will go with four starting pitchers—Jim Gandy, Jimmy Key, John Cerutti and Mike Flanagan, recently acquired from the Baltimore Orioles. The Jays have also begun to spell Jim Burkhart, a 40-game winner for the major leagues in 1989—with Rick Leach in eight field games and 27 batters by Sept. 15. Burkhart's hitting has been erratic since midseason. Said the Jays' executive vice-president, Pat O'Rourke: "We have a lot of guys who aren't hitting. We're pretty fortunate to be where we are."

Like the Expos, the Jays also have a most valuable player award candidate



Bell a leading candidate for most valuable player

left fielder George Bell. As worked out before play began, Bell, 27, led the American League in home runs (43) and runs batted in (117). But the coveted prize is just one of many subjects that the turbines Bell will not discuss publicly. His teammates show no such reluctance in discussing Bell. Says catcher Bruce White: "He's the best right-handed hitter in the league." Added backup catcher Charlie Moore, a former Milwaukee Brewer: "As an opponent, I always respected him, but I didn't care for him. But he's a lot of fun to be around when he's on your side."

The Jays will need a hot-hitting Bell and Harrelson, and the Expos' Wallach's power stroke if they are to catch the Tigers and the Cardinals. Feeling the pressure of playing as a team expected to win, White said, "At this time of year, the tournaments are beginning to run out." The Expos, meanwhile, were enjoying their unexpected success. Said Expos shortstop Hubie Brooks, 30: "The challenge is exciting. You don't pass this way very often. This might not be another chance." But at week's end, the odds on a pair of Canadian pennants were still the best ever.

—HAL QUINN with DAIS BURKE in Montreal and correspondents across

The World Series, eh?

September is the month of major-league baseball, dramatic races, and long-distance treks are an annual event. It's like New York and Detroit—and in recent years, Toronto—where the home teams are expected to challenge for championships. Last week the wild cheering rose at a different venue—under the orange roof at Olympic Stadium in Montreal. The Expos, widely expected to be one of the race by the all-star game break in mid-July, were thumping the National League (NL) East's first-place St. Louis Cardinals for the third time in three days, clinching to within two games of the leaders. The foot-stomping hand-clapping contest started before the playing of the national anthem and continued until the games ended. Said Expos third-base coach Jackie Moore: "There were more than 115,000 people at the park for the three games—over \$20,000 on Labor Day—and the fans never stopped. The Montreal fans want to win it as much as we do."

While the Expos were surprising the experts, the Toronto Blue Jays were doing what most baseball observers had expected—continuing their division title

ties with their place in the American League's East division. The Jays began the year with the game's best outfield, in George Bell, Lloyd Moseley and Jimmie Hallfield, its best relief tandem in Mark Eichhorn and Tom Henke, and its best shortstop in Ray Fosse. They seemed capable of winning not

before the season, the Las Vegas bookmakers odds against a 401 World Series over 1,000-to-one. Last week as the Jays moved to the fifth game in a row and their 31st in their 14-year history, and the rival New York Mets—the month's hottest name—the odds dropped to 12-to-1. Said Expos owner Charles Bronfman: "This team has exceeded my greatest expectations. I never thought we'd be in a pennant race at this time of the year."

No one in Montreal is more surprised, or gratified, than third baseman Tim Wallach. Now in his seventh season with the Expos, Wallach, 30, was dependent in April. Easier was still a free agent; Dawson had signed with the Chicago Cubs and Reardon had been traded to the Minnesota Twins. Recalled Wallach: "I couldn't see how we were going to win any games. But then Tim came back, and we got pitchers Dennis Martinez and Pascual Perez, and we've been as the edge of things ever since." Inspired by Dawson's return to the team on May 1 and his usual remarkable performance—321 batting average, 61 runs batted in and 41 stolen bases—Wallach is having his best season. His .309 average, 131 runs batted in and 22 home runs place him among the leading candidates for the NL's most valuable

player award. Said Wallach: "I don't feel any pressure. If I don't do it, someone else will. We have more players contributing than any other team in the majors."

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Just out for an airing

THREE MEN ON A HORSE
By John Gielgud, Hume and George Abbott
Directed by John Herschell

There are plays once popular that should have died with the era that spawned them. *Three Men on a Horse*, by American writers John Gielgud, Hume and George Abbott, is one of them. Dusted off recently for an elaborate production at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre, the 1935 comedy has little relevance to the 1980s. Its humor is dated, its attitude to women and blacks is outrageous, and its psychological insights are about as deep as last week's tea.

Ed and David Mirvish, the Royal Alexander's owners and producers, have chosen the reviving classic as a lariat for their long-standing ambition to send a production to the way. Last year, in the name of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas *The Mikado* had only slightly less success when it played there than if *Three Men* on a Horse finds New York backers, it is unlikely to do as well. Indeed, the only way to enjoy the play is to pat its blinks and focus on the brilliant work of its star, Stephen Dostal.

Twice honored as Toronto's outstanding actor of the year, Dostal's pugnacious New Yorker named Brian who possesses the airiness of karate man for a hobby. His pokes winners with almost felonious savagery, but his tablet yields as mangleable prunts—until he falls into the clutches of a gang of gamblers who try to turn him into their own private gold mine.

Dostal makes Brian the very soul of growing Axelrod—a pale string bean of a man who exudes with the rubber-necked awkwardness of someone constantly surprised to find himself in a human body. In a moment of dumb-show worthy of Buster Keaton, he grows despondent at losing his job and decides to hang himself. But much to his pan-faced chagrin—and the audience's delight—the telephone cord does not reach the chandelier. Compared with Gutsmuth, the rest of the cast—many imported from the United States—are merely competent. *Three Men on a Horse* may have limped out of retirement, but despite Gutsmuth it seems unlikely to make it to the finish line.

—JOHN BREWSTER



MARIONE GIESON portraying the last days of a notorious, tumultuous affair

Marriage of true minds

THEATRE TEST
By Ralph Freedman
Directed by Aron Louis Rose

Their lifelong friendship begins when they were students competing for the top spot in philosophy at the Séminaire de Québec. That was 1898. When 15 years later Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir had become Sartre's most famous intellectual disciple as leaders of the existentialist philosophical movement, their tumultuous love affair was notorious, as were their romantic links with others, yet remained freely loyal to each other until Sartre's death in 1980. Their final difficult days together are the subject of a new play by Montreal writer Ralph Hardingham. The French version of *This Life*—it was originally written in English—but a triumphal premiere in Montreal last November, now, the play is receiving its first English production at Montreal's Théâtre Le Caffé de la Place in the Place des Arts. Starring Marianne Mercure and Gabriel Gieson, it may soon tour Canada, offering a stirring opportunity to see some of Quebec's best theatrical talents.

Hardingham's vision of Sartre's last, ailing days in de Beauvoir's apartment takes a few fatal shortcuts. In Hardingham's hands, the sad orbit of the philosopher's last illness—he was often incontinent—becomes a sentimental drama full of elegant gallows humor and philosophical flights of fancy. Barthès was also turned the often excruciating Sartre into a sweet old man who croons to his favorite classical recordings and

even reads his own life's work defenseless against destroying bourgeois culture. "I should have been a good government," he speculates half-playfully. "I know even Mao had more theories." The play is beautifully constructed, generating its tension from Sartre's refusal to take the medication that will hold death at bay for another few months. The Beauvoirs oppose his decision, and so it would the two great thinkers most interested in an average suburban couple—although with considerably more intelligence.

With some actors, *This Life*'s mix of high emotion and distasteful wifely might have seemed positively. But under the subtle guidance of one of Quebec's finest directors, Jean-Louis Heuzé, Gieson and Mercure create performances of spell-binding sensitivity and warmth. All but blind behind thick glasses, Gieson's Sartre gropes his way around with a fierce determination to cover heros and mea culpa. His performance is matched step by step by Mercure, the great Quebec singer and film actress whose hand-some face has something of the fury in it.

Mercure's skill is evidenced in a handful snatched moments—among them her occasional addressings of Barthès by his last name. Her pronunciation of the word "Sartre" can be as soft as down cooing or as harsh as a door locking forever. It finally becomes a subtle cheer, glorifying the man himself and rendering softness that, when it comes to dying, the great and the common are one.

—JAMES RICHARDSON

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EDUCATION

Alliances for research

The environment symbolized the growing ties between Canadian universities and industry—and the government's efforts to encourage such alliances. Last month the newly funded Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) announced that it would contribute almost half the costs to establish a \$1-million five-year industrial research program at Montreal's McGill University. Ottawa's partner in that investment is Xerox Canada Inc., the business equipment conglomerate.

The joint venture is one of 45 that the

abled Canadian companies with more limited funds to reduce their costs. Staff MacLachlan McKeown, director of research and development for East Electronics Ltd. of Montreal, "Industry gives up a degree of control over research done by a university. But the benefit is that we gain access to a pool of trained talent."

Still, some critics charge that by establishing an industry research chair, private companies are able to exempt Canada's publicly funded university research community for their own strategic interests. Xerox Canada Inc., the business equipment conglomerate



Johnston: controversial over industry's contributions to university programs

government agency has set up at Canadian universities since 1984, where it began its University Research Program, which roughly doubles the money contributed by business for university research and development. Since then the council has invested \$64 million in such programs and has increased its budget for 1987-1988 by \$10 million over last year to \$65 million. Said Dr. Robert MacKinnon, a Xerox vice-president who will chair the NSERC program, "This is a big step toward making Canadian universities part of the national economy."

Industry's investment in university research is an established and controversial practice. Said Clifford Sherman, a McGill finance researcher who is considering applying for an industry grant, "Five years ago the community was divided over industrial grants. But funding sources for universities are drying up." And by picking up half the costs of such investments, the NSERC has en-

couraged the development of high-technology paper products. That approach has had some detractors to say they are concerned that students are becoming more traditional managers in carry on more research. Said MacKinnon, "There are still a lot of purists who object to private companies making money out of universities. But the universities have a responsibility to make their students functional for the private sector."

For his part, McGill principal David Johnston declared, "Canada will pay an enormous price if the next 10 to 15 years if we don't stimulate research and development. And linking university and industry is an example of the path we must follow." Ensuring co-operation, he said, is a challenge that the Canadian research community will have to meet if it is to reduce the shortage of research and development in Canada.

—BRUCE WALLACE • WALTER VAN DUTER
in Montreal

A system under scrutiny

Cleaning-products salesman Bruce Badley was driving to a business meeting on Nov. 31, 1982, when a Calgary Transit train ran a red light and smashed into his car. Badley, now 36, suffered serious injuries, including permanent brain and nerve damage, broken ribs and a punctured lung. Later, he refused to accept limited provincial Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) payments and sought court approval to sue the city for damages. And in one of the most striking illustrations of growing dissatisfaction with WCB legislation across the country, Alberta Court of Queen's Bench Justice John Bracco ruled last month in Badley's favor, saying that certain aspects of the compensation laws are flagrant breaches of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Declared use of Badley's lawyers, Richard McKee, "WCB has the supreme authority to do everything wrong, as long as they follow rules and procedures."

Badley would have been free to sue the city if he had not been working when the accident occurred. But the

were. Badley challenged that limitation by bringing proceedings against the city in 1982 and has now won the provincial court's support to proceed.

Many employers argue that the insurance plans are designed to ensure equal access to benefits for all injured employees or their survivors. But critics, including Texas Sandercock, director of occupational health and safety for the B.C. Federation of Labour, charge that WCB frequently violates the spirit and intent of the system in their judgments. In addition, other critics say that the restrictions on personal-damage awards—which could end an entitlement far exceeding amounts paid out by the compensation plans—are unfair. As a result, the system is now under attack across the country.

Indeed, experts say that a controversial WCB case currently in the Newfoundland Appeal Court threatens to undermine all Canadian compensation legislation. The reason: a lower-court decision, appealed in June by workers representing the Yukon and every province except Saskatchewan and Ontario, successfully challenged the basis of the WCB system—that employers cannot sue their employers for compensation. In the original September, 1986, decision, Newfoundland Chief Justice Alexander Elkman ruled that the plaintiff, Shirley Piercy, had a constitu-



Calgary accident: new legal challenges to limits on injured workers' rights

tional right to sue General Bakeries Ltd. in St. John's for damages relating to her husband's death. Samuel Piercy, a 46-year-old janitor, had been electrocuted in the bakery on July 30, 1984.

Opponents, including Leslie Thorne, senior solicitor at the Newfoundland

justice department, say that they expect the case to be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada. And if the final ruling is in Piercy's favor, Thorne says that employers will likely drop out of the government-administered WCB plan in order to protect them-

selves more fully through private insurance companies. Said Thorne, "It could drastically change, and possibly destroy, the workers' compensation scheme we know it today."

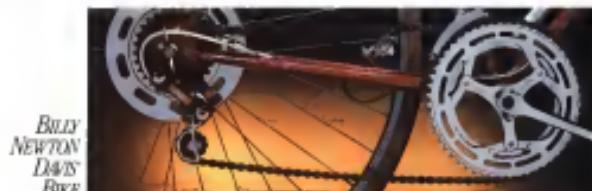
Still, Labor Minister Jim Keay, of one, a Toronto-based workers' group, that many firms would only benefit "those fortunate enough to get good lawyers and might deprive the rights of the majority of injured workers who, she notes, "are immigrants who work like dogs to get ahead, have families to support and do not speak the language well." Smith says that she would rather see existing legislation improved.

Smith's position is gaining wide-spread support. In a report released this month documenting flaws of workers' "uniform" in their descriptions of object, classification, entry and application treatment at the hands of a public institution," a team of Ontario investigators demanded sweeping changes to the province's WCB. Among these: a legal provision for rehabilitation services; Council, unless provincial governments and employers can revitalize the system to respond quickly and fairly to injured workers' needs. Canadian courts may render it ineffective and obsolete.

—ANNE STETZ with JOHN HOWELL in Calgary and correspondent reports



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MEDICINE

A new venereal threat

The fear of contracting AIDS has gripped North Americans since the early 1980s. And partly because of the massive health education campaigns that grew out of those concerns, the incidence of gonorrhoea, the most common sexually transmitted disease in Canada, has decreased dramatically since 1988. The number had dropped to 25,267 in 1995 from a reported 52,076 cases in 1982. But now health officials say that they are increasingly concerned about an increase in the incidence of a new strain of the

strain of gonorrhoea, disease can easily pass on whether a routine course of penicillin will help. By the time that the tests are complete, a patient may have suffered irreversible damage.

AIDS originated in Southeast Asia and Africa, and some experts think it could have been introduced into North America by infected soldiers returning from the Vietnam War. Health officials say that they are concerned that the new strain will spread in North America as fast as it has in such cities

as Singapore and Ho Chi Minh—where AIDS is now estimated to account for 40 per cent of all cases of gonorrhoea. As a result, doctors in some areas of the United States have started to treat all cases of gonorrhoea as if they were penicillin-resistant. And last year officials at the Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control announced that anyone who had contracted gonorrhoea after travelling to Florida, New York City or Los Angeles should be tested for AIDS.

The new gonorrhoea strain poses a special threat to young women. The disease-causing danger of gonorrhoea is not just evident among women between 15 and 19; in Ontario alone, during a four-week period in June six women were diagnosed as having gonorrhoea—five of whom were under 20. "That tells it all," said Dr. Kathleen Green, director of laboratories at Toronto's Women's College Hospital. And she added that a female patient may not immediately be aware that the treatment is not working. Said Green: "She would not have much in the way of symptoms in the first place, and she could suffer serious damage in two weeks."

Groves and Dorian say that finding a method of accurate diagnosis has become a critical necessity. Dorian says that doctors will have to learn how to diagnose and treat the new strain of gonorrhoea. And with the higher price tag of penicillin alternatives—specifically aztreonam, about \$50 a dose compared to about \$1 for penicillin—Groves is likely to prove costly. But that extra cost may prove to be necessary to curb the spread of a debilitating disease.

—NORIA UNDERWOOD was JOHN COTTER IN TORONTO



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\$16.95, 328 pp.)

In her 18th novel, *You Must Remember This*, the prolific Joyce Carol Oates has taken a major step to widen her range like D.H. Lawrence's novel *Women in Love*, which proved his exceptional understanding of the opposite sex. Oates's book demonstrates a sympathy for male dilemmas that is rare among female writers. On the heels of her recent *confession* book, *On Writing*, she has pursued her fascination with pinheadings by writing about a love affair involving a hard-boiled ex-husband. The result is a remarkable romping work that battles with grit and compassion.

Oates's new novel is a finely detailed re-creation of the experience of growing up during the 1960s in a small industrial city in upstate New York—the fictional Port Oriskany. Reed Maria Stavros, the youngest child of a lower middle-class Greek Catholic family, is talented and dreamy. But she has created a weird personality for herself, a character she calls "Angel-face," whom the author describes as "a wiggly hot-shamed treacherous." That side of Reed's personality emerges as she pursues a stormy relationship with her uncle, Felix, her father's younger brother. A former middleweight contender, the dazzlingly attractive Felix is now a business man and gambler with Mafia connections, though he still has a hard, rough-limbed Stavros girl about competing sister, Poly, Reed's mother, Warren, and their careworn father, Lyle. It is the era of McCarthyism and anti-Castroism, and Lyle, who manages a used-car agency, is arrested as a suspect of subversion after making a chance remark about the Soviet Union to a customer. The novel's gentle, essential landscape, strewn with snow, sandal and violence, is familiar Oates territory. But *You Must Remember This* is also a fractious re-evaluation of an era that still resonates powerfully. Curiously, in the character of Felix, Oates has personally rendered another artifact of the period: respect for the code of masculinity.

—NORMAN ENDER



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Brevity, soul and wit

Trying to define the short story is like trying to determine how many grains of sand it takes to make a pile. There are stories shorter than a single page, there are stories longer than a small novel. Some are nothing but description; others featuring bold dialogue. Some focus on a single conflict, others span centuries in their plot. And some have no plot at all. Any definition topples under the number of exceptions. And yet the short story is one of the oldest forms of literature. In Canada, the first recorded short stories predate the first novel. "The History of Emily Merton," published in 1869, by half a century. Until recently, the few Canadians struggling to become published writers found receptive markets for their work not among publishers of novels, but in magazines and radio—particularly on CBC's *After Dark*, which went on the air in the early 1960s. These outlets encouraged Canadian writers to hone their skills in a literary form that is now the country's most commercially practised type of fiction.

Many of Canada's finest writers, including Alice Munro and Mavis Gallant, are artisans of short fiction. Now, several publishers are encouraging the development of a new generation. Three years ago, under the guidance of editor-in-chief Cynthia Good, Penguin Canada introduced *The Peoples' Book* in its "Storybag" series, building a small tribe of readers of Indian origin. The book and its exhibitors cross and overlap: the gaucho, private and public, and their obsessions, from the sentimental to the otherworldly, affect everyone. Mystery draws poignant portraits of those people—the old servant, the porous neighbor, the ghostly, the rambler.

Every story in the collection is finely crafted. But the concluding piece, which links the lives of characters the reader has come to know throughout the book, is constructed with clockwork precision. It combines descriptions of an elderly Peoples' Book compiler's everyday life in Banff with the letters of their son, who has recently immigrated to Canada. Mystery shifts the Canadian reader's perceptions by carefully presenting the Indian world as immediate and the Canadian world—as seen through the son's

eyes—far removed. The collection is the most important series in North America dedicated exclusively to short fiction. It combines Penguin Short Fiction, The Canadian Indigenous series, which includes works by other countries' writers, as also published in the United States and England. In its brief life, Penguin Short Fiction has published original collections by such formi-

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Cinematic riches of the Pacific Rim

The recent lists of Vietnam war movies on North American screens—from *Platoon* to *Mosque Hill*—have at least one thing in common: none were filmed where the war took place. But now Vietnam has produced its own dramatic commentary on the conflict. *Warrior*, a story of two Vietnamese lovers divided by the war & directed by the war & modest \$480,000, minuscule funds bleed in black and white. It cannot compete with the big-budget firepower of Western movies, but its locations are undeniably authentic. And it portrays the war from a viewpoint that is fresh and fascinating. *Warrior* is one of 39 films that make up *Eastern Horizons*, an exhibition program of Asian-Pacific cinema being shown this week by Toronto's Festival of Festivals. Representing five countries—South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Vietnam—the program takes Western viewers on a privileged excursion into the new world of Eastern cinema: many of the movies have never been seen outside their countries of origin.

The Toronto film festival, now in its 15th year, is well-known for drawing Hollywood stars to its glittering première and parties; expected this year are Paul Newman, Jane Fonda, and Diane Kruger. But it has also developed an international reputation for shortening works of moviemakers who like to bend the boundaries of Europe and North America. Last year the festival suggested the longest retrospective of Latin American cinema ever assembled, a program of close to 100 films. The Asian-Pacific program includes fewer titles, but is even more ambitious. While introducing Eastern movies to festival regulars, organizers are also hoping to lure members of Toronto's large Asian community to screenings.

The influence of the West is a prevalent theme in Asian films. In-

spired by Western culture, reflected back through the East, are strange journeys to the Westward—from banished sin in Korean brothels to crooked masters in Manila salaried houses. Meanwhile, the onscreen action often unfolds with an intensity rarely

and their moves, which tend to be relentlessly conventional, are well produced.

The *Winter Wagoners*, South Korea's 1988 box-office hit, is a lunkily bland romance, a tragedy told in sweeping strokes. Despite the movie's

pop soundtrack and new-age gloss, the characters are trapped by strong traditions and rigid class roles of an ancient society. Hwang Wajun, a is about a college student who falls in love, then falls from grace, tumbling into Seoul's underworld in an attempt to investigate his mother's past as a prostitute.

Prestidigitation is a recurrent theme in the Asian movies. A Korean drama, *Ticket*, is the true story of use of the country's tea-shag waitresses, whose range of talent services includes sex. A 1986 Philippine movie, *Mount My Night*, is a crudely made but telling portrait of the country's commercial subculture of sex and drugs. Based by then-Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos, it makes a satirical look at the hypocrisy of affection, porcine audience games, and the way men treat women, all in the name of money. In "the Philippines," said Oberley, "being a prostitute or a call boy is not necessarily something to be despised. A lot of ragazze there have based on the myth of the girl from the slums who makes good."

Marxist slags have often served as a setting for Luis Buñuel, a Filipino director who has won an international reputation largely through repeated exposure at the Toronto festival with such films as *Jessie* and *Sasa*. Although brazenly commercial, his movies are rich with social criticism. When Marcos was in power, Buñuel had the courage to put an anti-Marxist demonstration on screen.

In Korea, censorship makes those

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Scene from *Far Women Village*: reflecting images of Western culture

sound in Western movies. Melodies like Korea's *Five Women Village* have roots in dramatic traditions much older than cinema. Said David Oberley, the Toronto-based programmer who put together *Eastern Horizons*: "All of these countries share a great love of melodrama. At the same time, the films often deal with serious social issues—and the result is popular art of the highest order."

Oberley spent six months traveling through Asia to assemble *Eastern Horizons*. He visited China, India and Japan because each country is large enough to warrant separate treatment. While introducing Eastern movies to festival regulars, organizers are also hoping to lure members of Toronto's large Asian community to screenings.

The influence of the West is a

used to practise different subversives by making period dramas that resonates with current issues. Last year director Lee Dong-yeon, a veteran of 40 movies, delved into the politics of the 17th century with *Hamchuk*—a bloody saga of palace treachery, execution and sacrifice—a solid success on Korea's entertainment market.

Asian movies set in the present tend to be less overtly political, but often explore personal issues arising from rampant urbanization and the destruction of the rural family. With *Dust in the Wind*, Tarkov's director Haou Hoan-hsun creates a slow-moving but poignant drama about a young couple who leave their rural families for the

Dust in the Wind and *Turpe Story* portray Taiwan with fresh vigour. By contrast, Hong Kong, that once boasted candlesticks of commerce, is famous for its fast-paced stories. Teal Black's *Shapwick Scores*, Peking Opera *Show* is a rapid-fire montage of cartoon-like violence. And Jaku Who's bus-office smash, *A Better Tomorrow*, is a modern gangster movie that uses its style to the Kung Fu tradition of relentless action. Still, it affords that frenetic tease with interludes of sincere compassion.

While continental filmmakers try to reconcile art with capitalism, Korean, the single Vietnamese film at the festival, stands apart. Storytelling, Vietnamese



Kao-chop worshippers in Tschai, the myth of give from the mums who make good

capital of Taipei, ready to find disillusionment. Hsu also stars as a young merchant in *Taipei Story*, fellow Elder Edward Yang's sensitive portrait of middle-class life in Taiwan's capital. Yang, however, always escapes into a lyrical world of dissonances, experiencing a wide-screene world of song.

Like *Dust in the Wind*, *Turpe Story* is a romance about two distanced lovers who never make physical or emotional contact. Not so do they kiss. When one talks, the other looks away. Between them lie telephone answering machines, designer art and a video cassette playing tapes of American baseball games. They cling to the frills before marriage and immigration to America. But both are dismasted as "floating blossoms giving you hope that you can start all over again."

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON in Toronto

BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

FATAL ATTRACTION
Directed by Adrian Lyne

Inadequate and yet publishable, *Alex Forrest* (*Glossy Close*) would be a public menor. A central character in the sleek and sometimes scary *Fatal Attraction*, she becomes attracted to lawyer Dan Gallagher (Michael Douglas) at a book party. When Gallagher's friend Jimmy (Ricard Paquin) arrives at her, she returns a withering glance. Her eyes are slivering yet dangerous, and it is a tribute to Close's acting gifts that she can communicate so much so quickly. A few days later, after she and Gallagher meet for a drink, she seduces him. But that proves to be a one-night stand that the happily married Gallagher will never forget. Alex pretends he's got together again soon. Then she begins to better his family, and the story turns nightmareish.

Fatal Attraction is essentially a series of character studies, whose capacity to terrify becomes clear only in the final scene. Although James Dearden's script furnishes little narration about Alex, Close offers a vicious portrait of an unstable, pathetically lonely woman. As Gallagher, Douglas conveys a credible fear of a woman capable of throwing acid at her car, murdering the family's pet and kidnapping his daughter. Ellen (Elleens Harrelson, Lataren), for an afternoon. And Anne Archer plays in the thankless role of a wife giddy-eyed, awed by her husband's infidelity.

But director Adrian Lyne (*Physical Evidence*, *White Heat*) spends most of his time trying to keep the audience with the Gallagher family's decency. The characters lack depth, and the story, needing more narrative, offers few surprises. Lyne gives the film its usual cinematic gloss—the sex scenes have the same heated intensity as those between Kim Basinger and Mickey Rourke in *9½ Weeks*. And the arc in *Fatal Attraction* is never far removed from violence; in fact, it culminates in a graphic physical fight between Close and Douglas. But once Alex begins to terrorize Gallagher—claiming that he has made her pregnant—the movie takes on a still doggedness. Had Gallagher found himself disturbed or intrigued by his sexual encounter with Alex, the movie could have explored the frightening complexity of a couple's erotic obsession. Instead it is merely a tragic tale of a crazy woman giving a nice guy and his family a hard time.

—LAWRENCE OTTOLE

MURDER
Directed by James Ivory

British novelist E.M. Forster wrote his semi-autobiographical novel *Maurice* in 1914, but it was only published, posthumously, in 1971. Forster had ordered that it be suppressed because of its subject—homosexuality. When it was written, homosexuality was a crime in Britain. Is adapting it for the screen, director James Ivory and producer Iain MacKintosh—*the team responsible for the 1986 film version of Forster's *A Room with a View*—have created a handsome, leisurely and ultimately touching film. Maurice Hall (James Wilby), a shy student at Oxford, becomes attracted to the superficial Clive De壮 (Hugh Grant). Seduced and then repelled by Clive, Maurice still retains his innocence and is a constant visitor at the Durham estate. There, he falls in love with Clive's gamekeeper, Alex Beadle (Robert Cray). Playing sharp and surreal comedies, Maurice finally finds an answer to his infatuation.*

Seven decades later the tale of Edwardian England has lost much of its power to shock. But Maurice is a valuable document, a reminder that a particular sexual permissiveness was once regarded as "an evil hallucination," as Maurice's family physician, Dr. Berry (Dermot Elbohan). Elliott, puts it. At one point, Maurice seeks the services of an American hypnotist, Dr. Lester Jones (Bob Klugman), who suggests that fresh air and exercise might make the young man more interested in women. But Lester-Jones also remarks, "England has always been disinclined to accept human nature." Indeed, the country would no more accept his sexual preference than it would condone publication of *Maurice* during Forster's lifetime.

Like *A Room with a View*, *Maurice* is rich in lush photography and

ly appointed sets. And its British actors are the last word in proper diction. But none of the pacing—seen in this stately literary adaptation—is at times satisfying: the 125-minute-long movie could comfortably run 90 minutes. It is only when Maurice resolves his feelings with the apercuéd Beadle that real spontaneity bursts through. When we meet secretly under Clive's tree at his country estate, their encounters have an almost unbearable erotic tension—and the shipshape stage of propriety played out in the dark. These scenes, for the audience as for Maurice himself, are moments of grace.

—L. OTTO

A PRAYER FOR THE DYING
Directed by Mike Hodges

Adapted from Jack Higgins' best-seller of the same name, *A Prayer for the Dying* is a perverse mixture of gory gore, fine, somber religious drama and black-blank comedy. In here, Michael Palin (Mike by Roarke), is a disinterested tax sergeant who likes to Encino, only to be beaten down by his own people for deserting the cause. But Sir Fallon, who has accidentally bombed a school bus filled with children, killing his become senseless and has lost his soul. The movie features many characters, jazzy performances and whale-size religious angst. Although such elements in *Prayer* keeps working against the others, there is a boring moment. Roarks effectively disassociated himself from the first edition version of the film, and the director, Mike Hodges, dissolved the studio's feel on. But the movie does not have the marks of under-tampering and plays all of a piece.

To obtain a fake passport and travelling money, Fallon grudgingly agrees to murder a man for Jack Mehan

(Alan Bates), a gangster who runs a funeral home as a front. But someone witnesses the crime—a priest, Father Da Costa (Bob Hoskins). To prevent the priest from identifying him, Fallon submits to the writer in Da Costa's own confessional—knowing that priests are sworn to silence by their vows. Later, to protect himself, Mehan decides to kill them both. Meanwhile, Fallon falls in love with the priest's blind sister, Anna (Suzanne Duvall). The film is so exaggerated that the viewer half expects to see the Virgin Mary before the faith.

In fact, there is no shortage of religious symbolism. In one memorable scene, a character runs from a church ceiling and hangs a giant crucifix on his way down. In another scene, Mehan's handsaws craggy man by sawing sawdust through his hands, pinning him in a nail. Hoskins, playing a priest with a violent past, less absurd is a cossack. But because he plays the part seriously, his character is all the funnier. And Bates, as the gangster for whose death is something of a hobby, is funny, Marloosely dramatic. But behind the excess there lurks a dark message. At one point, Roarks, standing in a pigt, tells the priest, "We are fundamentally alone—nothing lasts—and there is no purpose to anything." By the time *A Prayer for the Dying* is over, nobody will want to argue the point.

—L. OTTO

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 Mystery, King (U)
- 2 Edge, Smith (U)
- 3 Dick Ghyll's Boldis Detective Agency, Adams (U)
- 4 Fine Things, Steel (U)
- 5 Patriot Games, Clancy (U)
- 6 Freedman, Leonard, *Perseverance* (U)
- 7 The Eleventh Man, Littauer (U)
- 8 The Whistler Files, Borders (U)
- 9 Deathly, Stevenson (U)
- 10 Satisfaction, Lawrence (U)

NONFICTION

- 1 Speculations, Wright (U)
- 2 Call Me Aran, Duke (U)
- 3 Living Health, Diamond and Diamond (U)
- 4 The New Spirit with \$10,000 Reward, Johnson (U)
- 5 Chasing the Moon (U)
- 6 Ottawa Unleashed, McWhinney (U)
- 7 Grey Days, Marsh (U)
- 8 Hammer, Hammer with Lyndon (U)
- 9 The Different Drum, Peck (U)
- 10 More Advice from the Back Doctor, Hull (U)

†Position last week

...Compiled by François Meloche



Close-upable

What the readers have to say

By Allan Fotheringham

The main asset of going west for the annual summer bush transplant is the reaffirmation of one's worth. A sharp return to a hounding snarling that has been moldering for months, emitting lost and affection having with emotion, something like the "moaning Stilton" one finds in some farmhouses in Kent, taken as a life of its own. A bond with one's faithful readers is a special thing, something like a marriage one supposes now dangerously approaching 12 years. A man's loved ones never desert him.

C.G. Moncrip of Lorette, Ont.: "I realize it is a waste of effort to write to the likes of you. However, here I go. Why do you believe there is something the mailing with those who do not agree with you on capital punishment?" These people we want to execute have raped and killed children, killed police officers and others. Why are you and others of all concerned about these abominable cretins? As far as you are concerned, I would not utter one word of protest if you would change for your objections to capital punishment and also for some remarks you have made about the Royal Family."

Mrs. Louise Wolstenholme of Muskoka Bridge, N.B.: "As loyal subscribers to Maclean's who give the magazine to our children as Christmas gifts, it was with dismay and disappointment that we learned the article by Allan Fotheringham, 'History is water instead of oil,' to fed once again complete disregard of any river or water east of Montreal. Reading this article helps me to understand the cynical and often bitter feelings of many Atlantic Canadians. I believe an apology is in order."

Mrs. Jeanne L. Clements of Bradbury, Ont.: "It seems since you are in Washington you have become like all Americans—just know very little about Canada. Who is David Barron? Someone who has an 'old vine,' so you say? I am referring to your article."

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Southern News*.

sis in the North Bay Nugget. You talk disparagingly of quite a few American evangelists. Although I have not supported many, I have them all and in due God They are preaching the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, which is the power of God sets salvation to every one that believeth. Do you know God loves you too? Isn't that great?"

Dale Wilson of Calgary: "I'm surprised at you, Dr. Roth. Here is a gay old adiuvant, and support to Dr. Roth for Prime Minister, not only hope for the True Parts of The People—Rhi-

ots we?" Right! We'd better check with Sodden Grubbe."

Ron James of the Red Eagle General Store & Racing House, ILA, Laramie (Wyoming), Ore.: "I have read your article about the PFL. I will not defend them to you, but I can tell by your speech that you lack one thing. Give your heart to Jesus and be saved."

Jack R. Steele of Calgary: "I happened to read your column in regards to Alberta on the Prairies and was quite incensed by your comments in regards to the 'greed of Calgary.' It is quite amazing that you can make such a comment under the circumstances of the West subsidizing the East to the tune of \$30 billion over the past 18 years—during which time the so-called Federal government didn't even honor its obligations to the unemployed people of Alberta."

"It is odd after that I feel it necessary to write a letter to comment much as you're especially concerning the 'greed of Calgary.' Sir, I think you owe an apology to the people of Calgary for your somewhat eastern biased comments. It is people like you that contribute to the further alienation of the country."

Ian MacEachern of Toronto: "From the photograph which accompanies your article, I assume, rightly or wrongly, that you are one of many commentators and editors who were too young to be involved in World War II and are now too old to believe involved in the defense of the country should be required."

"Why not look back in recent history when red-blooded Canadians were asked by their Country and their Church to render millions of innocent civilians to give you the freedom to write such trash. Run down the list of those who voted no to Capital Punishment and yes will find that all but 7 or 8 from Quebec, many garrulous Torontos and of course all of the MP's are there. It's no surprise to see the Quebec list, they refused to ceded their country to liberate their Mother Country, that was left to other Canadians and of course the Americans. You join an ill-informed group of wimp."



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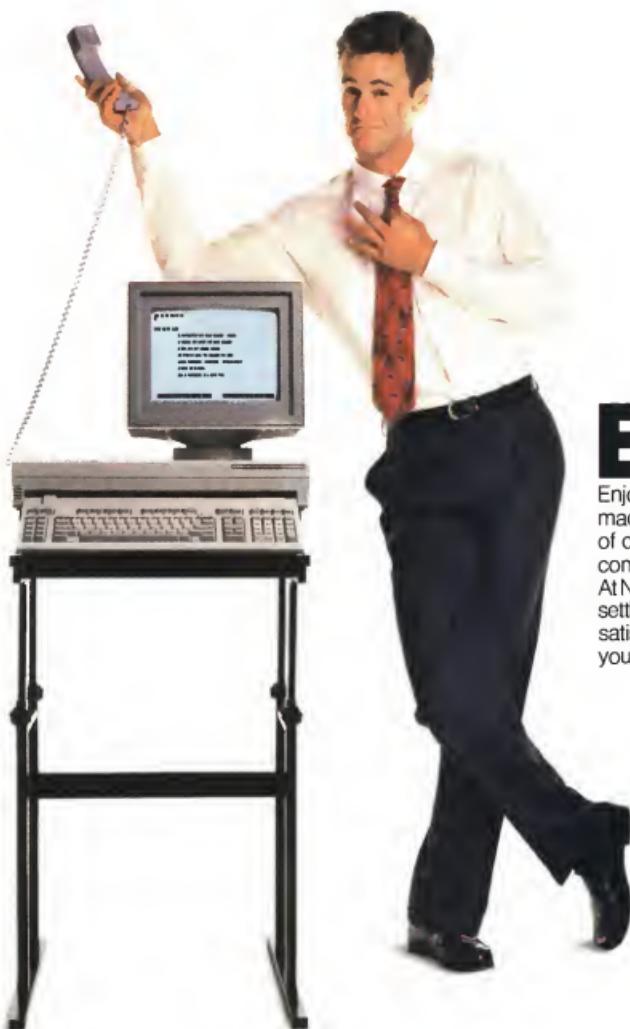


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